The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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BONUS TO LAY CORNER-STONE.

Chairman Truax Says President Sullivan of Stonecutters Asks $5,000 and Expenses.

UNION OFFICIAL DENIES IT

Judge John Barton Payne Claimed as Witness of the Offer to Adjust for Cash.

COMMITTEE REFUSES MONEY

A sensation was introduced into the meeting of the Finance committee of the Fall Festival association last night at the Wellington Hotel, when Chairman Truax of the General committee said the whole labor trouble that threatened the success of the festival could be settled on a cash basis.

For $5,000 and the expenses of two labor representatives to Washington, said Mr. Truax, the opposition of the labor unions to the laying of the corner-stone would be withdrawn. This proposition, said Mr. Truax, was made to him in the presence of John Barton Payne, by M. J. Sullivan, President of the Stonecutters' union.

Later in the evening Mr. Sullivan absolutely denied that he had made any such proposition. He said the only financial proposition was one made to him by Mr. Truax, that the Fall Festival committee pay the expenses of a trip of the labor representatives to Washington. This offer, he said, was refused.

This statement by Mr. Truax was made to the committee in the way of a business proposal. It was not discussed further than that a statement was made by Benjamin Rosenthal of the committee that no money was on hand for that purpose. A motion was made by Mr. Rosenthal that no appropriation for the purpose be made. L. W. Noyes seconded the motion, and the incident was closed.

So far as the committee is concerned it is not likely any member will have anything more to say on the subject. It was plain that the making of the affair public was handled in a carefully planned manner. It was plain also that the committee was of the opinion that the labor difficulty had been swept off the horizon by one diplomatic stroke.

Statement of Chairman Truax.

The Finance committee was in executive session, when Mr. Truax arose and in a loud voice, began to make the statement which, from the expectant look on every face, was awaited with interest. He said:

"For the last two days Judge John Barton Payne and myself have been engaged in an attempt to adjust the differences existing between the Corner-Stone committee and the labor unions of Chicago. I bring before you tonight a proposition which is quite important to the interests of the laying of the corner-stone and also to the festival program which has been outlined.

"We have had several interviews with Mr. Sullivan, who is President or general chairman of the Stonecutters' union. At least, he represents their body officially, and is also, I believe, chairman of the Trades Union council. Mr. Sullivan has made us a proposition, by which, if this committee can see its way clear to accept, I think the whole labor question can be settled amicably to all concerned.

Offers to Settle for $5,000.

"Mr. Sullivan says that in consideration of certain things to be performed by this committee he would be willing to be one of two representatives of the labor unions of Chicago that will accept appointments on Judge Payne's committee to go to Washington and, in behalf of the labor unions, invite the President of the United States to come to Chicago and assist in the laying of the corner-stone. He stated that he would accept—at least he would recommend to his body that the appointments be sanctioned—provided our committee could see its way clear to pay the expenses of those two delegates to Washington and return and such expenses as the Stonecutters' union has incurred up to the present time in prosecuting the conditions that are incident to the various contracts that have been let relating to the federal building, so far as the stonecutters are concerned.

"In other words, he says they have been to considerable expense—somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000—and that if this committee will reimburse them to that amount and pay the expenses of the delegates to Washington they will unite with us in extending to the President a formal invitation to come to Chicago in October.

"Now, Judge Payne, Vice President of the Festival association, and myself, as the two first executive officers, have thought best not to take action in the matter at all, but to make a plain statement of the case before this committee, which alone has jurisdiction in the disbursement of money, and to lay the proposition before you without recommendation, for such action as you may deem fit to take.

"I believe from the assurances that if this committee should think best to make this appropriation that the question would be amicably arranged—at least we have that assurance from Mr. Sullivan."

Rejected for Lack of Money.

Mr. Rosenthal then said: "The stonecutters ask us to give them $5,000 and to pay the expenses of two men to Washington. I do not question the equity of the demand. If we do that we can go on with the laying of the corner-stone. If we bind the money we spend both of the merits of the proposition. We have not the money and we cannot give it. I move that no action on the question be taken tonight."

L. W. Noyes seconded the motion and it was carried without another word being said.

No member of the committee could be found to discuss the affair. Mr. Truax said he had nothing to add to what he had said to the committee. He did add, however, that he had been working on the matter for two days to the exclusion of everything else, and did not conceal his satisfaction that the affair had been brought to that status. He would not say that he regarded the offer as other than a business proposition.

"This money, as I understand it," he finally said, "was to be paid to the union treasury."

M. J. Sullivan when seen at his residence at 366 W. Jackson boulevard denied that he had solicited or received any money from the Fall Festival committee, and branded the statements of Charles Truax as untrue.

"I am not surprised at the statement coming from the source that it does," he said. "There is not a word of truth in it, but Truax evidently believes that he can prevent a strike by foul means, if not by fair. I saw Mr. Truax in the office of Judge Payne this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He told me that I could not tie up the festival and that the people of Chicago would not allow any such proceeding. I told him that we were the people to be considered, not the members of his committee.

"He asked that my committe accompany the McKinley Invitation committee to Washington to secure the President's presence at the festival, and offered to pay our expenses to Washington. I told him that if any labor leaders went Edward Carroll should be at the head of the delegates, but that under the circumstances it was impossible for us to invite the President, and that if any labor leaders went it would be as a labor committee, not as a part of a fall festival committee.

"The committee of the Building Trades Council, of which I am chairman, will not pay any attention to Truax's statements, and they will have no effect upon the possibility of a strike or a tieup of the fall festival."

Corner-Stone on the Ground.

The corner-stone which has caused all of the trouble is on the ground at the Postoffice site. At least that is what the representatives of Peirce & Co., the contractors, say, and they point to a big box which they say contains the troublesome block of granite.

The statement made by Henry Ives Cobb, the architect of the Chicago Federal Building, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, failed to assure the labor leaders that the stone was cut by union laborers.

"The stone was cut at Hallowell," said Mr. Sullivan, "by members of what is called the Legal Granite Cutters' union, an unauthorized one, organized by Contractor Peirce. Even if the stone were cut by union labor, it would not make the slightest difference to the committee, and a strike will be surely called unless we are assured that all of the stone used in the construction of the Postoffice is cut by union labor."

BLAME ON CHICAGO SHOULDERS

As Host It Must Guarantee the President Freedom from Unpleasant Incidents.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Letters and telegrams from Chicago are pouring in upon officials, indicating that rather than subject the President to annoyance the labor trouble will be settled at once or the fall festival abandoned. One of these letters, which finds a ready echo here says:

"The people of Chicago will not permit the President to be annoyed even remotely. Having accepted their invitation he can hardly be expected to decline on account of a local row, of the merits of which he knows nothing. It rests with our people either to settle the trouble at once or to withdraw the invitation with regrets. This is the easiest and most dignified way out of the matter.

"The invitation was extended by Carter H. Harrison, as Mayor of the city; John R. Tanner, as Governor of the State; Postmaster C. U. Gordon, as chairman of the local federal officials; and Charles Truax, as chairman of the general committee. Mayor Harrison will be called upon at once to convene a joint meeting of the Festival committee and the labor men. Both sides are citizens of Chicago, and the Mayor is the custodian of the good name of the city. If the conference succeeds in adjusting the difficulty well and good, but if not, the only manly thing to do is to meet the issue squarely and withdraw the invitation.

City's Honor Is Paramount.

"Neither the Mayor nor the citizens generally can afford to have it said the President of the United States could go to Chicago to be annoyed. The pride of the committees and the plans of the festival are entirely subordinate to the good name and the honor of the city. As Mr. Harrison is Mayor of Chicago the responsibility lies with him to uphold the dignity of the city. The President is the guest of the City of Chicago, and if the host, from unfortunate circumstances, cannot give him a proper reception, free from even the suggestion of annoyance, the invitation must be withdrawn at once. Stopping the festival right where it is would be nothing as compared with the possible shame of the City of Chicago."

This letter exactly expresses the views of most of the Chicago men here.

When asked about the question of responsibility for ending the difficulty at Chicago over the corner-stone question, Architect Cobb said:

"Many people entirely misunderstand the attitude of the government. There is not the slightest architectural necessity for laying the corner-stone at Chicago now, or even at all. In fact, government buildings as a rule do not have corner-stone ceremonies. If a corner-stone is set in place now it will stand alone for months.

"The citizens of Chicago asked for a corner-stone celebration and I am merely a guest, as is the Secretary of the Treasury. I was asked to furnish a corner-stone and drew the specifications for it. There my connection with the affair ceases, except that I would possibly take the usual part in the ceremonies as architect of the building.

Could Lay Stone a Year Later.

"The dispute between the labor union and the contractor cannot affect the government until the time for the delivery of the stone arrives, which is months away. The corner-stone could be laid six months or a year from now quite as well as on Chicago day, and the selection of that time was made by the people of Chicago. There is no necessity for any corner-stone celebration at all, so far as the United States government is concerned, and there would have been none except to please the City of Chicago. The federal building there is the largest government building outside of Washington, and hence there was some justification for a special ceremony, but so far as I am concerned my interest in the affair is only as a citizen of Chicago.

"Whether there is a corner-stone celebration or not will not influence the construction of the building in any way, nor, so far as I can see, will it affect materially the dispute between the granite contractor in Maine and the granite cutters in Chicago and elsewhere."

KAISER WINS A SHAM BATTLE.

Emperor Leads an Army in an Imitation of One of Napoleon's Great Campaigns.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, Sept. 14.—What is declared by the press to have been the most imposing and spectacular sham battle of the century took place today as a climax to the yearly maneuvers of the German army. It was under the personal supervision of Emperor William.

The three largest army corps of the empire—the Thirteenth of Wurtemberg, the Fourteenth of Baden, and the Fifteenth of Alsace—were divided into two opposing hosts. To distinguish the fighting armies from one another the uniforms were respectively red and blue.

The battle was an imitation of Napoleon's campaign of 1805 against Austria in Wurtemberg and Baden.

A final and desperate attack by the cavalry of the blue army, under command of the Kaiser himself, resulted in the defeat and [illegible]

REAL CRISIS YET TO COME

ENGLAND TO INSIST THAT BOER FORTS BE DISMANTLED.

Before Final Agreement Is Reached the Transvaal Government Will Be Asked to Reduce Its Fortifications at Johannesburg, Which Are Maintained Solely for Attack on British Subjects and Are Not Needed for Defense from Foreign Aggression.

Pretoria, Sept. 14.—The discussion of the first draft of the reply to the British note ended this evening, President Kruger having left at 4 o'clock and not having returned.

It is understood that the government will draw up the reply in its final form tomorrow morning and immediately submit the same to the Volksraad.

The reply will be in terms strongly influenced by the Orange Free State, and, among other features, the maintenance of the convention of 1884 will be strongly asserted.

The situation this evening is not considered so favorable as it was during the forenoon.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily News says that a thousand men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Pretoria. Trenches are being excavated and earthworks constructed.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY I. H. FORD.]

London, Sept. 14.—The keenest and best informed observers assert that the real crisis in the Transvaal controversy will come when guarantees for permanent peace are discussed in the Cape Town conference. The natural inference is that the British representatives will demand the reduction of the defensive works at Johannesburg or at Pretoria, since these menace Englishmen only, and are not needed for external defense from any foreign quarter.

Reduction or abandonment of these fortifications will probably be proposed as a reasonable guarantee of peace, which will be satisfactory to the imperial government.

The Boers will not be likely to take the same view of the matter. They will consider it an unreasonable demand, remembering Jameson's raid, and the real crisis in the relations between the Transvaal and England will follow.

No War Until October.

The safest judgment which can now be formed is that, barring accidents or any impetuous Boer rush upon Laing's Nek, a conference will be arranged, and that there will be no war until the end of October, if at all.

Everything indicates that the British government has determined to operate on a large scale if it is compelled to declare war, and that it will not take any chances.

The appointment of Sir George White is another indication that the government will be prepared for an emergency which may require a force of 40,000 men. The selection of the former Commander-in-Chief in India cannot be explained on any other ground, and he will be at the base of operations.

Certainly there are not British troops enough in south Africa at the present moment for operations on the large scale which the government has in mind if it is forced to settle the Transvaal question by war.

Efforts at Conciliation.

This is another cogent ground for the opinion that there will be no war until the end of October, accidents being excluded. President Kruger's prompt acceptance of the Chamberlain proposals, based on his own offers, will be followed by an earnest conciliatory effort to settle the questions at issue peaceably; but military preparations will not be relaxed, especially as there is likely to be a final crisis over the reduction of the Transvaal forts as a reasonable guarantee of permanent peace.

The Ministers are evidently bent upon having a final settlement which will put an end to all vexatious controversies and promote the harmonious development of the resources of south Africa, and they will conduct the negotiations in a conciliatory spirit, but with a well organized army in the background, equipped and ready for operations on a large scale.

Direct Answer Not Expected.

London, Sept. 15, 3 a. m.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times says:

"It is doubtful whether an unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's demands will be given."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, has directed the French Consul in the Transvaal to endeavor to persuade President Kruger to accept Mr. Chamberlain's proposal.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The members of the Volksraad received Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch defiantly today (Thursday). Individual members declare that Great Britain must moderate her demands.

"On the other hand, a rumor is current that President Kruger favors compliance and has even suggested that he desires the irreconcilables to leave Pretoria and consult their constituents, thereby avoiding their opposition. This belief is held in Johannesburg and accounts for the hopeful condition of the market, but the general public is pessimistic."

Steyn's Silence Explained.

The Times publishes the following from Johannesburg:

"The mystery surrounding the attitude of the Orange Free State and President Steyn's silence are interpreted as showing an intention to support the Transvaal through thick and thin, though his influence at present is on the side of peace. Public feeling is running high and unless President Kruger makes an emphatic pronouncement in favor of conciliation the great majority of the Boers will inevitably vote against any concessions beyond a seven years' franchise."

Warlike Moves at Pretoria.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says:

"A thousand men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Pretoria. Trenches are being excavated and earthworks constructed. It is reported that both Roads will adjourn at the end of the week to enable members to consult their constituents on the questions raised in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch."

"In Forty-eight Minutes."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that when Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Diplomatic Agent, suggested forty-eight hours as the period within which the reply of the South African Republic was expected, the Transvaal representative replied: "If your suggestion is serious the reply will be ready in forty-eight minutes."

President Kruger's intimates, according to the Daily Chronicle, are pessimistic regarding the situation.

Chamberlain Received a Forecast.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Sept. 14.—A forecast of the draft of the Transvaal's reply to the last note of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, now under discussion by the Volksraad, has been received by Mr. Chamberlain, but its nature is not yet known.

At the Colonial office it was stated that nothing will be given out for the present.

It was regarded as significant, however, that the nature of the Boer reply was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who immediately summoned General Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quartermaster General, the prospective commander of the British forces in Natal.

May Be Unsatisfactory.

The Consul General of the South African republic, Mr. Montague White, said today:

"I have good authority for believing that the Transvaal reply will be unsatisfactory to the British government."

The news received by Mr. Chamberlain today, it is now said, was probably information regarding the nature of the Boer reply.

Whether this came from President Kruger or was merely the British agent's forecast it is impossible to say.

The text of the reply will not be received, in all probability, for several days.

The latest advices from Pretoria say the Transvaal government has completed the first draft of the reply, which was then being considered by the Raad in secret session.

Expect Definite News Today.

While the staff of the Foreign office will maintain continuous communication tonight with Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, it is not believed now that the result of the debate in the Volksraad will be received before Friday.

Dispatches from Cape Town, dated midnight, attach great importance to an article in the Onsland, the organ of the Afrikander Bund, which urges the Transvaal government to renew its offer regarding a conference, declaring that there is no reason why the Transvaal should not accept a conference, and calling attention to the fact that the word "suzerainty" is not mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain, and that, therefore, there is nothing to indicate an obligation on the part of either government to abandon its views on the subject.

Pressure on the Transvaal.

This article is understood to be the outcome of an important Afrikander caucus, held to discuss the Chamberlain note, and it is understood that the argument has been fortified by strong messages to Pretoria urging the Volksraad to forego the suzerainty objection and to concede the British proposals.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, has wired President Kruger to the same effect, and similar representations have been telegraphed from the Orange Free State.

The tension now existing here and at the cape may be temporarily settled at any moment by the publication of President Kruger's reply. Even if he has answered defiantly, it does not necessarily mean the immediate breaking off of negotiations. While the British would probably reply with an unmistakable ultimatum, it is scarcely to their advantage to bring about hostilities until the reinforcements are nearer the scene of action than they are at present.

Further Negotiation Expected.

Whatever the nature of President Kruger's reply, it is probable that several more stages of diplomatic processes will be gone through with before there is definite war on peace, unless, of course, President Kruger should take the initiative and put forward some new move that makes definite news of his reply so eagerly and anxiously awaited.

African Advices Conflicting.

Tonight the south African advices continue most conflicting regarding the tenor of President Kruger's answer to Mr. Chamberlain.

The Morning Post, in a second edition, prints a special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, saying the reply is "truculent, loquacious, and blasphemous."

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs saying the outlook is of the gloomiest character.

The Cape Town papers themselves take a more hopeful view of the situation, basing their belief on the probable acceptance by President Kruger of the franchise measures suggested in Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch. But even they admit it is impossible to learn or foreshadow President Kruger's attitude toward the suzerainty of Great Britain, which, after all, is still the main issue.

Orange Free State Uneasy.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, Sept. 14.—The members of the Raad of the Orange Free State have been notified to be ready to be summoned for an extraordinary session at a moment's notice.

The burghers of the Orange Free State, at a meeting just held, passed a resolution to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Transvaal in case of hostilities.

GERMANS URGE BOERS TO YIELD

Berlin Press Comments Favorably on Great Britain's Latest Note to the Transvaal.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACDOWAN.]

Berlin, Sept. 14.—England's latest note to President Kruger is judged favorably by the entire press of Berlin. All the papers over which the government has any influence express the hope that the Transvaal government will yield and that the crisis will soon be past.

The National Zeitung says: "The British note is polite and conciliatory. The proposals of the English Cabinet are moderate. The Transvaal can afford to accept them."

Even Anglophobe and anti-Semitic journals like the Staatsbuerger Zeitung admit that the note is tame, and not to be regarded as an ultimatum.

SENTENCE SOLDIERS TO DEATH.

General Otis Urges Penalty Fixed by Court-Martial Be Carried Out at Public Execution.

Manila, Sept. 11, via Hongkong, Sept. 14.—The local papers assert that Corporal Damhoffer and Private Conins of Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, have been sentenced to death by courts-martial, and that Privats McBennett has been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment for attacks on native women in Manila a month ago. The papers assert also that General Otis has recommended that President McKinley approve the sentences, and that he desires a public execution of the men sentenced to death, as a warning against a repetition of the crime.

MAGAZINE BLOWN TO PIECES.

Several Men Supposed to Be Killed by Explosion of Hercules Torpedo Works in Ohio.

Lima, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A nitroglycerine magazine of the Hercules Torpedo company, three miles southwest of this city, blew up this morning.

One man was found some distance away in the woods unconscious. It is thought several men were killed, and the ruins are still being searched for the remains.

It is not known what caused the explosion. The shock was felt in this city

FRANCE TO PARDON MANY

GENERAL CLEMENCY IN STORE FOR DREYFUS AND FRIENDS.

Cabinet to Take Up the Question of Liberating the Prisoner of Rennes at Its Meeting Next Tuesday—Zola and Picquart to Be Placed Beyond Legal Pursuit — Final Decision Expected on Oct. 1—Meline Plotting to Regain Political Power.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Matin this (Friday) morning asserts that the Cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreyfus and that the decree will be signed Sept. 19. Many of the provincial papers publish articles insisting on the granting of a pardon.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, Sept. 14.—The Cabinet council will take up the question of liberating Dreyfus at its next meeting on Tuesday. Such a measure, if finally decided upon, will be universally approved in France. Kindly feeling towards Dreyfus is found unexpectedly in all quarters, now that what is called the "army's honor" has been saved, and even the Nationalists are willing to have the further suffering of the prisoner averted, and in spite of their former hatred now feel indignant over the verdict of the Rennes court.

Several Judges, a reporter, and the council of revision this morning commenced the work of studying the voluminous Dreyfus dossier. The council of war will be called together in fifteen days and a final decision is promised by Oct. 1.

Pardon for Many.

The Minister of Justice intimates that after the decision of the council the government will grant a pardon and place beyond legal pursuit any persons mixed up in the Dreyfus case. The names mentioned are Zola, Dreyfus, Picquart, and Mercier, although the latter has an account to render which the government has not forgotten.

It appears that General Mercier has not yet had his last word. In an interview today he says:

"I am in no hurry to write my memoirs, for I have not yet said my last word. I think before long it will be necessary for me to break silence."

Dreyfus and Russia.

While close observers are growing firmer in their conviction that Russia was seriously mixed up in the Dreyfus affair, the fact does not create excitement. The Novoe Vremya, one of the inspired papers at St. Petersburg, commences its congratulatory articles by "Vive la France," thus indicating that Russia is altogether too friendly in its rejoicing, and that its congratulations are exaggerated, considering the circumstances.

Downfall of Spy System.

One good thing resulting from the Dreyfus case is the suppression of the Military Information bureau. This fact gives general satisfaction, for it is agreed on all sides that the army officers are not fitted for police work and have always made a sorry mess of any investigation they have undertaken.

The spy system has been pushed to an intolerable point in France, and General Gallifet has always held it in horror.

The Minister of War today again received Majors Carriere and Coupois, who spent the morning in giving a further and more detailed account of their conduct of the Dreyfus trial. Major Carriere is the hero of the army. He, at least, the army men say, never wavered in his opinion of Dreyfus and pursued him until the last.

Meline's Active Plotting.

M. Meline, former Premier and the close ally of the Nationalists and other disturbing elements in French politics, is playing a desperate game in his efforts to again grasp the Premiership from Waldeck-Rosseau. He has sent a series of confidential letters to his trusted followers, asking them to aid him in convoking the Chamber of Deputies. With Meline at the helm the future of French politics means the rise of Lebon, Guillain, Mercier, and Billot, of whom not only France but the whole world has had enough.

Plans of the Nationalists.

It is reported that the Nationalists intend to drag out the session of the high court of justice in order to retard & vote in the budget for 1900, thus leaving the Senate to break up in January without reaching a decision on the charges pending against Deroulede and his associate conspirators. Then they propose to go to work to win the new January members for Deroulede.

The Nationalist Deputies held a meeting in the Chamber today under the leadership of Georges Berry, one of the members from the Seine, to consider the question of pushing the movement for the immediate convocation of the Chamber of Deputies.

Rumors persist in promising new details of the alleged plot, which the government is taking seriously. In truth, it reposes upon a flimsy foundation and resembles schoolboy nonsense, the only serious proofs resting on some flighty letters wherein the Duke of Orleans is merely mentioned.

Castellane to Aid Royalists.

Count Boni Castellane and wife have returned to Paris from their yachting trip to English waters. Their house on the Rue du Bois will be the rallying place for the Royalists. It is believed the Count intends taking an active part in the proceedings of the high court, as, as already cabled, the Castellanes gave heavy subsidies to Deroulede's patriotic league.

Guerin's Comedy Continues.

The Guerin fort continues in a state of calm. Guerin today asked for medicines for a sick companion, but the Police Commissioner told him to come down and buy it himself. A woman whose name is not given was placed under arrest today for holding communications with the occupants of Fort Chabrol. Guerin's little farce has cost the government up to date 200,000 francs for extra police surveillance.

Boycotting the Exposition.

Signor Lusanti, one of the Italian exposition commissioners, has resigned, thus increasing the bitterness of the French press, which continues to express its contempt of the "foreign boycott" of the exposition.

Austrian Duke in Paris.

Duke Louis Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, is visiting in Paris.

"Trilby" Reaches Paris.

The first translation ever made of "Trilby" has just appeared. It promises to have

(Continued on third page.)

BEQUEST FOR REST CURE HOME

Ex-Judge Prendergast Leaves a Part of His $500,000 Estate for a Retreat at Wheaton for Nervous People.

Ex-Judge Richard Prendergast made a provision in his will for founding a "Rest Cure Home" for those suffering from insomnia and nervous troubles. The testament was filed in the Probate Court yesterday. It disposes of an estate valued at $500,000 and names Mary Prendergast, a sister of the deceased, Judge E. F. Dunne, Dominick Kerins, and Michael Corboy as executors and trustees. The property generally speaking is divided evenly among the ex-Judge's children, John, Richard, Edmund, Nannie, Mary L., and Margaret.

The "Rest Cure Home" is to be located at the former summer home of Attorney Prendergast at Wheaton, Ill., and one condition on which its establishment is based is that it be known forever as St. Winifred's Rest, in honor of the wife of the testator. This institution, intended to perpetuate the memory of the late Mrs. Prendergast, will be in charge of a community of Sisters of Charity to be selected by Mary Prendergast. The beginning of the institution will be on the south 150 acres of the Wheaton tract, and directions are left that the remainder of the summer residence become the property of the institution so soon as it shall not be needed by the Prendergast children.

Incorporated in the clause providing for the foundation of St. Winifred's Rest is a reservation expressing the desire that the remains of the different members of the family be interred in a family burial lot within the grounds of the institution. The only condition regulating the selection of the alsterhood which shall conduct the institution is that it must provide for the erection of the necessary buildings a sum of money equal to the value of the property.

Privision is made for the care and support of the mother and sister of the wife of the deceased jurist, and an income of $750 a year is left to Mary Prendergast, to be paid by the executors whenever she shall select, if she desires to accept it.

Mrs. Mary Monahan, aunt of the late Judge, also receives a legacy of $500.

In the will Mary Prendergast is named as the sole guardian of the persons and estates of the children, and the wish made that the family be kept together. So soon as they shall attain the age of 23 years each of the sons will become an additional trustee of the estate.

The document, which consists of four typewritten pages, was drawn up on Aug. 14, and the signature of the testator is attested by four witnesses—A. J. Coey, 5238 Michigan avenue, and J. H. Dugan, L. B. Van Horn, and E. E. Crosinn of 452 East Forty-ninth street.

The issuance of the letters testamentary was completed yesterday and the admission of the will to probate was set for Oct. 11.

MIDNIGHT FLIGHT IS FUTILE.

G. W. Beemer Is Chased Over the State Line and into the Arms of Waiting Sheriff.

George W. Beemer, 10060 Green Bay avenue, whose home is within a short distance of the Indiana line, sought refuge from pursuing policemen on Hoosier soil early yesterday morning, clad only in his night robe, only to discover that one of the men who was chasing him was an Indiana Sheriff, with a warrant for his arrest.

Sheriff Green of Valparaiso, Ind., arrived in South Chicago on Wednesday with a warrant charging Beemer with larceny. He enlisted the assistance of Lieutenant Clayton and his detectives, and at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Beemer's house was surrounded. As soon as the intended victim learned of the presence of the police he leaped from his bed and dropped out of a second story window in his night clothes.

Then began a ludicrous chase. Beemer raced through bramble and brier, fields and fences, dirt and sand in his ghostly attire until he stopped, out of breath, and, as he thought, safe from the pursuing bluecoats in Indiana. Then Sheriff Green walked up to the shivering fugitive and read the warrant.

Later in the day Beemer, after being taken back to his home under cover of darkness to secure his clothes, was taken to Valparaiso.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE STRICKEN.

Taken with Attack of Vertigo While Lecturing at Hanford, California.

Hanford, Cal., Sept. 14.—Robert J. Burdette, who was engaged to open the Hanford lecture course, appeared before a large audience tonight. He had proceeded but a few moments when he was stricken with vertigo and the audience was dismissed. Mr. Burdette is in the care of local physicians at a hotel.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1899.

Weather for Chicago for the next twenty-four hours:

Generally fair and slightly warmer.

Sun rises at 5:40; sets at 6:09.
Moon sets at 0:41 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Truax Charge Against Laborites.
Real Transvaal Crisis Yet to Come.
France to Pardon Many.
Politics in Trust Conference.
3 Plan Cockran-Bryan Debate.
Germany's War on Polish Citizens.
4 General News of New York.
Offer to Pay Aguinaldo.
Split on Silver in Iowa.
5 Red Fire for Dewey Day.
Defy Maset Lawyer Moss.
7 Women Plan Festival Reception.
Export Exposition Open.
8 Chicago, 8; New York, 8.
Favorites Win at Hawthorne.
Anderson Leads Open Golf Tourney.
10 Big Boom On in Petroleum.
12 Ogden Ordinance Going to Council.
Reviewers Raise Totals $1,000,000.

Pages.	Pages.
5 Lake Marine.	9 Commercial.
6 Editorial.	12 Courts.
7 Fontenoy.	12 Insurance.
7 Society.	15 Railroads.
7 Short Story.	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Lahn	K. Wilhelm II.
CHERBOURG		Kaiserin .....
GLASGOW		Numidian .....
HAMBURG		Pennsylvania ....
LIVERPOOL		Celtic .....
LIVERPOOL		Teutonic .....
LIVERPOOL		Majestic .....
LIVERPOOL		Cevic .....
QUEENSTOWN		Germanic .....
ROTTERDAM		Potsdam .....

POLITICS IN TRUST BATTLE.

Academic Element Now Gives Way to the More Furious Contests of Partisans.

GOV. PINGREE VS. FOSTER.

Now Will Come the Strife Over Resolutions, and the Outcome Is as Yet Uncertain.

ORATORY CLIMAX TONIGHT.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

10 A. M.

Louis F. Post, address.

"The Trust from the Socialist Point of View," Thomas J. Morgan.

Henry White, secretary United Garment Workers of America, "Trades Unions and Trusts."

M. M. Garland, "An Iron and Steel Worker's View of Combination."

I. D. Chamberlain, address.

E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Railway Conductor, address.

John W. Hayes, secretary Knights of Labor, address.

Samuel Gompers, President Federation of Labor, address.

2 P. M.

H. L. Lockwood, President American Anti-Trust league, "Property Rights and Human Rights."

Edward Keasbey, "New Jersey and Trusts."

Professor Edward W. Bemis, address.

John B. Clark, New York, address.

William Dudley Foulke, address.

Robert S. Taylor, Indiana, "Limitations of Practicable Legal Remedies Against Trusts and Combines."

Edward Rosewater, Nebraska, address.

W. F. Potter, address.

Washington Gladden, "The Limits of Competition."

8 P. M.

William J. Bryan of Nebraska, address.

W. Bourke Cockran of New York, address.

With yesterday's sessions of the trust conference at Central Music Hall the inalogs of the speakers who have been somewhat slightingly referred to as "the students" and "the theorists" practically closed. The representatives of labor will have their hearing this morning, and this evening the politicians, in the persons of W. Bourke Cockran and William Jennings Bryan, will move into action. Tomorrow, when the resolutions come up for consideration, the battle of the gathering will be fought.

The politicians, in fact, had a brief hearing last evening when Governor Pingree of Michigan and ex-Governor and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster of Ohio had the floor, the former in denunciation of trusts and the latter in advocacy of them. Governor Pingree was warmly received and heartily applauded, but Mr. Foster was greeted with jeers and cat-calls when he said trusts were a good thing which had come to stay.

From that time on the night meeting was disorderly. The friends of the trusts in the hall revenged the treatment Mr. Foster had received by trying to laugh down Attorney General Davis of Arkansas, an opponent of trusts, who followed, and then when Professor George Gunton of Washington came on with the first out-and-out praise of trusts as a good thing, without any corresponding disadvantages, he was assailed with jeers from the galleries and cheers from the dress circle. Finally, he became so confused that his speech developed into a travesty. Altogether, the disturbances of last evening's meeting do not augur well for this evening, when Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan will meet in what is expected to be the debate of the conference.

Fight Over Resolutions.

The controversy over the resolutions made its first appearance in the morning, when the Committee on Organization reported in favor of the creation of a Committee on Resolutions to be named by Chairman Howe, to which all resolutions should be referred.

A. P. McGuirk of Iowa, one of the radical anti-trust delegates, at once moved as an amendment that the committee be constituted, as was the Committee on Organization, of one member from each State and one from each national organization represented.

Governor Atkinson of West Virginia, who represents the conservative forces, argued against passing any resolutions at all, and at once the conference was in a turmoil. Finally Bourke Cockran, leader of the New Jersey idea advocates, came out also in favor of the passage of resolutions and made a motion that a committee be appointed with the understanding that the conference could on Saturday release it from consideration of any resolutions on which it found itself unable to make a report. This was passed, as was the amendment of Delegate McGuirk of Iowa that this committee be named as was the Committee on Organization.

In this Resolution committee will be fought out the question of what kind of resolutions shall be reported to the conference. There is nothing, however, to prevent any member of it from bringing in a minority report, and if a practically unanimous report is not agreed on in its meetings today, the chances are excellent for a battle royal over the resolutions to be adopted tomorrow.

As the committee is composed, it is not absolutely controlled by any one of the three factions which go to make up the conference. The radicals predominate, but have not a majority, and if it should happen that the others should all combine against them, the followers of the Texas idea say they will bring the fight to the floor of the hall. Failing to win there they will hold a supplemental conference of their own, in which trusts and combines will be denounced and contemned with all the force of language of which they are capable.

Cockran and Then Bryan.

In the meeting of the subcommittee on Program the demand of Bourke Cockran that he be allowed to speak among the last on the list was acceded to, and he was put on the program for this evening. William Jennings Bryan will answer him. Bryan is to make the anti-trust speech of the gathering and Cockran the one defending them, and the carefully prepared papers of the students of political economy are not to be lost sight of in the interest attendant on speech by so prominent and a popular political character

EASTMAN

VIEWS OF EXPERTS WATCHING THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

MAY AGREE ON REMEDY.

[BY DR. ALBERT SHAW, EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.]

The second day of the conference was marked by the arrival of a considerable number of men of influence and prominence from various States. The members had made good progress in getting acquainted with one another, and the atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion which had prevailed to some extent on Wednesday was largely dispelled. The selection of John W. Gaines, Representative in Congress from Tennessee, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Program and Arrangements was wholly acceptable to all elements. Mr. Gaines, like his associates on that committee, readily convinced every one who came in contact with him of the scrupulous fairness of his attitude and his doctrine to do all that he could to make the conference instructive by reason of its being a free and open parliament, for the courteous expression of every shade of opinion.

The public speaking of the conference thus far has not all of it been directly to the point, nor has it all been marked by the highest order of thoughtfulness. But much of it has been good, considered as oratory, and some of it valuable for the purposes of the conference in its real illumination of some of the phases of the program. A good part of the morning session was taken up on a rather futile debate on the question of whether or not there should be appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The discussion ended, however, in something like entire unanimity, and the decision to select a Resolutions committee on the same plan that had been adopted on Wednesday for the selection of a Committee on Program and Arrangements. The delegates from each State were authorized to appoint one member, and each organization of a general or interstate character was similarly entitled to representation on the committee. Many delegates were of the opinion that it would be absolutely impossible to wind up the conference by the adoption of any resolutions which could have force or meaning unless by a mere majority after a debate and a vote that would show distinct lines and cleavage in the conference. This opinion, however, may not prove to be true. Some of the speeches and papers that have already been presented would seem to indicate practical propositions in the production of remedies for confessed evils that might be put in such a way as to obtain an almost general support from the conference. For example, the proposition made in the stirring speech of Attorney General of Maryland, Mr. Gaither, by which the evening session closed, to the effect that the trusts should be brought under the direct jurisdiction and oversight of the federal government, might, upon a test, be found to carry the conference by a large majority.

Upon that proposition, moreover, it does not now seem likely that there would be any division of the conference, either on sectional or party lines. The proposition that has been emphasized by a number of the more scholarly students of the trust questions to the effect that there should be an immense increase of publicity, and the adoption of something like uniformity in accounting, so that the public might know as much at least about the capitalization and operation of trusts as it now knows about the business of national banks is also a proposition of an eminently practical nature that might well, if submitted to the conference, find general support.

I mention these as mere illustrations of the kind of resolutions that might possibly be carried through this particular conference. It is also likely that some resolution of considerable pith and point, touching the relations of organized labor to organized capital, might carry the convention almost unanimously. The discussion of the tariff as related to trusts by several gentlemen in the forenoon session was regarded in some quarters as not wholly relevant to the main subject.

These criticisms were simply directed to the point that it was the principle of protection that was condemned on the one hand and eulogised on the other, that the actual facts as to the extent to which the tariff is promotive of trusts was not completely debated. It is undoubtedly true, nevertheless, that a large majority of the members of the conference would be ready enough to express themselves as opposed to any tariff schedules which could be clearly shown to be promotive of monopoly, or organizations which have been formed to force prices up to the full extent of the protective tax.

There do not seem to be many delegates in the conference who are not disposed to discuss the trust question fairly and simply on its merits in the light of their convictions, with a reasonable amount of disposition to learn something on a new subject which, after all, few people wholly understand, except the delegations from Texas and Arkansas. Their point of view is that it is not necessary to learn anything about the subject in its details and varying phases, inasmuch as they have already committed themselves in advance absolutely to the doctrine that all trusts, combinations, and monopolies must of necessity be wholly bad, and must, therefore, be dealt with uncompromisingly.

Their state of mind is much like that of those prohibitionists who have no disposition to discuss matters for the alleviation of the evils of the drink habit or the saloon because they do not believe in compromises or palliations. The great majority of the conference apparently is to a certain extent open to conviction and is willing to discuss feasible means for the regulation and control of great corporate aggregations.

ALBERT SHAW.

TWO FEATURES OF THE DAY.

BY JOHN R. COMMONS.

[Bureau of Economic Research, New York.]

Yesterday's session of the trust conference gave us two notable papers. One was a startling revelation of railway and warehouse methods. The other was the most brilliant piece of pure logic that has yet been heard. It probably cannot be equaled. It was a marvel of audacity and cogency. The prolonged applause which followed was a magnificent tribute to pure intellect. That the undiluted doctrines of anarchism should so transport a great gathering of all classes here in Chicago would not have been predicted. It shows the catholicity of the audience. But his logic was self-annihilating. It was too logical. It was metaphysical. Yet few could locate its fallacy, because it started from principles which Americans have never dared to question, but have always violated—that is, abstract justice based on the natural equality of every individual. Granted these premises, then every special privilege bestowed by government has been a violation of justice. It only needs a new definition of special privileges, and these Mr. Tucker gave. They are patents, tariffs, land ownership, and money. These produce rent, interest, and profits, and these in turn are the essence of trusts. Do not abolish trusts but abolish all special privileges and get back to man's natural equal justice.

The argument was faultless, but it overlooked necessity, expediency, the struggle for existence. The first law of life is self-preservation. The second law is justice. You listen to the trust defenders and the trades union leaders, and you see that they are in the fray of a mighty struggle. With them it is competition: I swallow you or you swallow me. They have no time to think of justice. Their criterion is not equality but success and survival. They point to prosperity as their justification, not to justice. They must win. Necessity compels it. Success justifies it. They are not dreamers.

Not so with Anarchists and American farmers; for the Anarchist only carries the farmer's theory of individual justice to its logical end. The Anarchist wants equality on abstract principles, the farmer for practical reasons, because he is not in the trust. He is the consumer. He pays the bills. He sees the trusts and the trades unions combine. He knows whose neck will get it. He must head off the combination. He must compel them to keep on competing. He must insist on that primitive equality which still holds between farmer and farmer.

But he and the Anarchist are mistaken. The trust and the trade union have no choice, except that empty option between life and death. They must combine, or cut throats, or be swallowed. If the farmer and Anarchist want justice and equality they must look for other weapons. The trust conference is a magnificent field to study these three social types and their two ways of thinking.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

SUSPICIONS ARE REMOVED.

[BY JOHN W. GAINES.]

[Member of Congress from Texas.]

I am glad to see that thus far the proceedings have been conducted in such a way as to remove a suspicion that somebody was going to have a job put up on him, and as evidence of this fact I have found on the Committee of Program, of which I am a member, that there is no disposition to suppress free speech from anybody.

When I came here everybody seemed to be suspicious of everybody else. That has been largely, if not entirely, removed. As to what kind of resolutions the convention will adopt, I have not the remotest idea. Let them be what they may, it will not change in the least my opinion of the matters under discussion.

JOHN W. GAINES.

URGES REPEAL OF PRIVILEGES.

Lawson Purdy Declares They Are the Main Strength of the Trusts Today.

Lawson Purdy of the Reform club of New York was the first speaker of the morning session. He urged the repeal of special privileges, particularly among them the tariff. He separated industries into the two classes of the natural monopolies and those naturally competitive.

"It is the combination of concerns which are naturally competitive and such combinations as establish a partial or complete monopoly which I wish to discuss," he said.

"I do not contend that the only cause for combinations which restrain trade is the tariff, but the tariff does foster and assist in maintaining such combinations. The tariff is under the control of the federal government, and the abolition of duties upon articles produced by trusts is easy, immediate, and effective.

"The doctrine of 'laissez faire' has been much abused, and it is common to hear that it has failed. It has never yet been tried. It does not mean 'Let things alone as they are,' but 'Clear the road and let them alone. Clear away every special privilege. Then and not till then can we know whether any restriction is necessary. Repeal should be the battle cry of those who believe in equal rights before the law."

HOLT HOLDS TARIFF TO BLAME.

Declares It Is the Chief of the Special Privileges That Have Fostered the Trusts.

Byron W. Holt of the New England Free Trade league talked on "The Tariff the Mother of Trusts." He held the tariff laws alone responsible for the growth of combinations.

"When H. O. Havemeyer last June startled the country with the declaration before the industrial commission that the mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill he came so near to telling the truth that the protectionist organs of the country immediately began calling him names. If he had said special privileges, of which the tariff is foremost, are the mother of trusts, he would have been still nearer the truth.

"That the tariff, by shielding our manufacturers from foreign competition, makes it easy for them to combine, to restrict production, and to fix prices—up to the tariff limit—ought to be evident to every intelligent man."

SCANLAN DEFENDS THE TARIFF.

Declares the Argument That It Is the Cause of Trusts Is Ridiculous.

John F. Scanlan of Illinois opposed the idea that the protective tariff is responsible for the existence of trusts.

"To charge the existence of trusts to protective tariff," he said, "is as ridiculous as to charge them to the existence of human life; if there were no human life on this continent there would be no trusts. Why not then charge the new creation of man's energy to the existence of original life and not to one of the agents of industrial life, the tariff?

"The creators of trusts are establishing the most gigantic schools of socialism the world has ever known. If a few men can run all the industrial interests of the nation why cannot all the people? Let us lash those out of the temples who would make them slaves. Bring them within the law and let our fountains of perpetual wealth continue to flow from the industrial centers of our republic until the aroma of the results of our law, labor, confidence, and happiness will attract the attention of other nations and induce them to do as our fathers did: establish 'a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.'"

SPEECH OF THOMAS UPDEGRAFF

Declares There Are Abundant Remedies for Making Trusts Subservient to the Public Good.

Thomas Updegraff of Iowa said in part:

"I am not going into a speech in defense of protection. The American people have read the lesson and it is not to be forgotten now, and never raises his voice now before an American audience in defense of free trade labors in vain.

"A monopolistic trust I am against. An aggregation of capital, however large, properly managed, I am for. Don't tell the gossip that lays the golden egg. That there are abundant remedies and sufficient remedies by which these aggregations of capital can be controlled and made subservient to the public good I do not doubt; and whenever the American people in earnest say that work shall be done it will be done and the trusts will be controlled, and we will save what is good in aggregations of capital and control what is bad."

SEYMOUR SUGGESTS A REMEDY.

Says the American People Need a Tonic of Sound Doctrine for Excessive Financial Energy.

Horatio W. Seymour's paper on "Excessive Financial Energy" was read by Jacob H. Hopkins, as Mr. Seymour was ill.

The following are extracts from the paper:

"The question is not whether industrial evils are to be destroyed and which can be destroyed are those which exist by reason of the protective tariff, or which could not exist if there were no protective tariff, and those which either in their organization or in their methods are in violation of the common law or the criminal laws.

"The remedies are simple, and the trouble is not that they are needed, but that honest people, blinded by partisanship, refuse to see the remedies which are at hand. For reasons of the moral fiber of the American people, partly as a result of the economic errors which have been inculcated so industriously and partly in response to the relentless pressure of calumny and calamity which has become in a manner a public disease affecting injuriously the entire body of the people.

"With a citizenship honestly and wisely inspired and officered there would be no more reason for holding a conference to consider the $200,000,000 which we pay than there would be to assemble a mass-meeting for the purpose of discussing the propriety of enforcing the laws against housebreaking. The American republic needs a tonic of sound doctrine for the instruction of youth and for the admonition of age which will show that no abuse of power is too deep-seated for correction."

RAILROADS ARE TO BLAME.

Samuel H. Greeley Says Special Rates of Freight Prolong the Existence of Trusts.

The first speaker in the afternoon was Samuel H. Greeley of the National Grain Growers' association, who spoke on "The Protection of the American Grain Markets from Railroad and Warehouse Monopoly." He said:

"The Chicago public warehouse combination is made up of English, New York, and Chicago capital and is supported by the Western railroads entering Chicago, and will in a measure illustrate the operation of others. The objects of this alliance are:

"First—To act as agents of railroad interests to draw grain to Chicago, thus preventing its diversion to any intermediate junction point to some other line, which might cut short the full freight for the longest possible haul on the original road.

"Second—To mix, manipulate, sort, and manufacture untold quantities of inferior grades of grain into those improved grades which will apply 'on contract' under the rules of the Board of Trade, and sell them for future delivery.

"Third—To block the natural flow of commerce and hoard millions upon millions of bushels at market centers to depress prices.

"Fourth—To kill natural competition. It is quite generally believed that 75 to 95 per cent of the grain now handled through these public warehouses sooner or later becomes the property of the warehousemen.

"A system that permits the proprietors of public elevators directly or indirectly to deal in the property of which they are custodians is essentially immoral. The temptation to reserve for themselves the best of the grades is one to which the law never contemplated they should be subjected.

Mr. Greeley finished by placing the evils he had mentioned at the door of the railroad trust.

"The public warehouse monopoly," he said, "was born in a railroad office. Railroads are the 'mother of trusts,' special rates of freight the food that prolongs their existence. Without this food all others in the commercial world might as well notify the undertaken and endeavor to save enough for a decent burial. I, for one, have no fears for the success of all enterprises of a commercial nature when our merchants can depend upon the same and equal terms in matters of transportation. When freight rates are as stable as postage stamps monopoly will then receive its first blow."

HANLEY FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Representative of the Farmers' Alliance Shows How It Would Benefit the Country.

J. C. Hanley, representing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America, spoke on "Foreign Markets and American Shipping, and Their Effects and Influence on Agriculture."

"Trusts and combines," he said, "if conducted on a strict business competitive system, would be a blessing rather than a curse. But the operation of many of those gigantic monopolies as conducted at present are a menace to the existence and stability of our nation. I am convinced that legislation cannot remedy this evil, except it strikes at the root of the evil and that the government shall own and control all means of transportation and public utilities, and operate them in the interests of the people.

"As we must offer some remedy that will meet the conditions that confront us, that is both practical and effective, and which can be put into operation at once, I can sum the whole idea up in one word—competition. To secure competition for farm products he made them 'transportable.'

"Opening and extending our foreign markets in Oriental countries, the building of our merchant ships to carry our products to foreign markets, the establishment and maintenance of permanent international exchanges in the Orient of American raw and manufactured products, the protection of American grain markets from railroad and warehouse monopoly, and the encouragement of local and terminal competition.

"It is a fact that business men, and especially the farmers, are not in favor of the ownership of railroads by the government, but they are in favor of the government regulating railroads and other transportation companies, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own transportation facilities, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own telegraph lines, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own telephone lines, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own express lines, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own banking system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own money system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own land system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own mining system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own manufacturing system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own mercantile system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own agricultural system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own educational system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own religious system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own political system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own social system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own moral system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own everything system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own nothing system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own anything system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own something system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own all system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own none system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own any system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own some system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own every system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own system, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its own, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating its, and they are in favor of the government owning and operating, and they are in favor of the government owning, and they are in favor of the government, and they are in favor of the, and they are in favor of, and they are in favor, and they are in, and they are, and they, and, and.

JONES WANTS ANTI-TRUST LAW

Master of the National Grange Says Congress Must Take the First Step Against Combinations.

"Agriculture and Trusts" was the topic discussed by Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind., Master of the National Grange. In part he spoke as follows:

"Every citizen of this republic should be free to use his labor as will best contribute to his benefit and happiness, not, however, infringing on the rights of any other citizen. The tendency of the times is to concentrate business into the hands of a few. As the demand for concentration of business increased beyond individuals and partnerships, the law provided for the formation of corporations to conduct certain lines of business, and States granted them charters with certain defined privileges. These forms serve a useful purpose, but within the last two years the ambitions of men to acquire power and wealth rapidly have caused these corporations to be consolidated. It has been found that the increased power of these trusts has caused them to infringe on the rights of individuals, destroy the value of other property, and deprive others of the use of capital and their labor. So far as this has been done it is clearly against public policy.

"It occurs to me that the first step to be taken in remedial legislation is to pass a well considered anti-trust law by the Congress of the United States, defining the powers and limiting the privileges of these corporations, and supplement this law by enactments of the several State Legislatures to apply to such phases of the matter as could not be reached by the United States law."

MUST LOOK TO ANARCHY.

Benjamin R. Tucker Says the World Will Find in It the Guarantee of Social Order.

Benjamin R. Tucker of New York spoke on "The Attitude of Anarchism Toward Industrial Combinations." Among other things he said:

"I take my stand on these propositions: That the right to cooperate is as unquestionable as the right to compete; that the right to compete involves the right to refrain from competition; that cooperation is often a method of competition, and that competition is always, in the larger view, a method of cooperation; that each is a legitimate, orderly, non-invasive exercise of the individual will, under the social law of equal liberty; and that any man or institution attempting to prohibit or restrict either, by legislative enactment or by any form of invasive force, is, insofar as such man or institution may fairly be judged by such attempt, an enemy of the human race.

"To assail, or control, or deny this form of cooperation on the ground that it is itself a denial of competition is an absurdity. The trust denies competition only by producing and selling more cheaply than the competitor of the trust. In that sense every successful individual competitor also denies competition. And if the trust is to be suppressed for such denial of competition, then the competition in the name of which the trust is to be suppressed must itself be suppressed also. None of us has a right to deny competition.

"Of the banking monopoly, the land monopoly, the tariff monopoly, and the patent and copyright monopoly, the injustice of all but the last named is manifest even to a child. For the fourth of these monopolies Bowker sets up an analogy between the protection of industrial plans and the protection of machines, and declares that the strength of it declares that the manufacturer of mental products is a laborer worthy of his hire.

"Perpetual property in ideas, which is the logical outcome of any theory of property in abstract things, had it been in force in the lifetime of the inventor of the Roman alphabet, would have made nearly all of the highly-civilized peoples of the earth today the virtual slaves of that inventor's heirs. It seems to me that this, which, in my view, is incontrovertible, is in itself sufficient to condemn property in ideas forever.

"The most serious of these four monopolies is the money monopoly, and I believe that perfect freedom in finance alone would wipe out nearly all the trusts, or at least render them comparatively harmless. The money trust cannot be destroyed by the remonetization of silver. It can be abolished only by monetizing all wealth that has a market value—that is, by giving to all wealth the right of representation by currency, and to all currency the right to circulate wherever it can on its own merits.

"Anarchy wants to call off the quacks and give liberty, nature's great cure-all, a chance to do its perfect work.

"Free access to the world of matter, abolishing land monopoly; free access to the world of mind, abolishing ideas monopoly; free access to untaxed and unprivileged market, abolishing tariff monopoly and money monopoly—secure these, and all the rest shall be added unto you. For liberty is the remedy of every social evil, and to Anarchy must the world look at last for any enduring guarantee of social order."

PINGREE SEES TRUST SLAVERY.

Governor of Michigan Says Combines Threaten the Nation's Strength, the Middle Class.

Governor Pingree of Michigan opened the debate in the evening with an address on "The Effect of Trusts upon Our National Life and Citizenship." He was epigrammatic rather than argumentative, saying:

"The trust is the forerunner, or rather the creator of industrial slavery."

"In all that has been said about trusts," he said, "scarcely a word has been written or spoken from the standpoint of the effect on society. In gathering material for the use of this conference the Civic federation sent out circulars containing, in all, sixty-nine questions. Those inquiries were addressed to trusts, wholesale dealers, commercial travelers' organizations, railroads, labor associations, contractors, manufacturers, economists, financiers, and public men. Only one of these sixty-nine questions related in any way to the effect of 'trusts' upon society. I think that this is the most important consideration of all.

"Everybody has been asking whether more money can be made by 'trusts' than by small corporations and individuals; whether cost of production will be increased or decreased; whether investors will be benefited or injured; whether the financial system of the country will be endangered; whether we can better compete for the world's trade with large 'combinations' or 'trusts'; whether prices will be raised or lowered; whether men will be thrown out of employment; whether wages will be higher or lower; whether stricter economy can be enforced, and so on. In other words, the only idea nowadays seems to be to find out how business or commerce will be affected by 'trusts.' The 'almighty dollar' is the sole consideration.

"I believe that all these things are minor considerations. I think it is of far greater importance to inquire whether the control of the world's trade, or any of the other commercial advantages claimed for the 'trust,' are worth the price we pay for them. Instead of discussing the question from the standpoint of commercial gain, let us view it as patriots.

"It seems to me, therefore," he continued, "that the vital consideration connected with this problem of the trust is its effect upon our middle class—the independent individual business man and the skilled artisan and mechanic. How does the trust affect them? It is admitted by the apologist for the trust that it makes it impossible for the individual or firm to do business on a small scale. It tends to concentrate the ownership and management of all lines of business activity into the hands of a few. No one denies this.

"This being so, it follows that the independent individual business man must enter the employment of the trust. Self-preservation compels it. Duty to his family forces him to it. He becomes an employe instead of an employer. His trusted foremen and his employes must follow him. They have been in close and daily association with him.

"The effect of the trust upon our national life and our citizenship will not be perceptible, perhaps. It will rather be a silent and gradual change. It may not be observed at once, but its influence will nevertheless be felt. The warning with which the history of the past teems and the downfall of other nations furnishing as many as may be heeded now. If not, we may pay the penalty of decay or

commercial avarice and greed. Increase of wealth of the country is greatly to be desired, but if the people are to be degraded to industrial slaves wealth under such conditions is a curse.

"I favor complete and prompt annihilation of the trust—with due regard for property rights, of course. I care more for the independence and manliness of the American citizen than for all the gold and silver in the world. It is better to cherish the happiness of the American home than to control the commerce of the globe."

"The degrading process of the trust means much to the future of a republic founded upon democratic principles. A democratic republic cannot survive the disappearance of a democratic population."

SAYS TRUSTS WILL REMAIN.

Ex-Governor Foster of Ohio Argues That Combinations Will Aid the Country.

Charles Foster, ex-Governor of Ohio and former Secretary of the Treasury, declared the trust had come to stay. He said in part:

"Let us look the situation squarely in the face. Denounce it as we may, it has come to stay. Through the trust the enormous waste that is entailed upon business operations by competition is saved, the product and the service performed are cheapened. Labor will have the better opportunity to enhance wages and shorten the hours of toil, as is so signally illustrated in the railroad service of the country."

"But there are reasons for the control of trusts by law. Overcapitalization must be guarded against. A bureau of government or a board similar to the Interstate Commerce commission should be established, to whom all trusts shall apply for license and to whom reports as exhaustive as are required of the national banks should be made. The terms of the license should not be illiberal, but it certainly should provide against overcapitalization. All profits beyond 6 per cent should be taxed for the benefit of the government."

TRUSTS A PART OF PROGRESS.

George Gunton Says Their Opponents Would Return to the Doctrine of Arbitrary Paternalism.

George Gunton of New York addressed the conference in part as follows:

"The trust question is only a new phase of an old problem, the problem of free industrial enterprise. Since the dawn of the factory system and the use of steam state regulation of industry has grown more and more incompatible with progress. The present agitation against trusts has all the characteristics of the anti-machinery riots of a century ago. It pervades the attitude of both laborers and business men alike. Men of national repute and leaders of great political parties are asking the people to reverse the policy of industrial freedom and return to the doctrine of arbitrary paternalism, specifically to suppress large corporations. Are the American people ready for such a step?

"Stripped of sensation, political partisanship, and class feeling, the movement against so-called trusts is really a movement against industrial development and national prosperity, and is a blow to the growth and greatness of the nation."

GAITHER URGES AN AMENDMENT

Attorney General of Maryland Wants Congress Given Full Power Over All Combinations.

Attorney General G. R. Gaither Jr. of Maryland said in part: "The control and direction of trusts can be made effective. The inexorable law of economics that values must inevitably find their true level can be safely relied upon to disintegrate and destroy false combinations which have been formed, and the creation of trusts may be regarded as only a temporary disturbance of the business world.

"Every act of a trust can be directed by the law. The propriety of a law regulating the price to be charged for a commodity cannot be questioned. It would be within the power of Congress to eradicate at once the present semi-barbaric relationship between great corporations and their employés. Again, a wise system of taxation levied on these aggregations of wealth would afford national and municipal funds for the establishment of enterprises for the unemployed.

"The control, regulation, and direction of all trusts, whose business is carried on in more than one State, should be placed under the jurisdiction of Congress. A similar jurisdiction over such combinations operating in a single State should be reposed in the respective State Legislatures. It would be almost suicidal to attempt such legislation under the present constitutional limitations. Let us cut the Gordian knot of endless constitutional discussion by adopting immediately an amendment to the federal constitution which will confer the broader power to deal with the subject upon Congress and the States in their respective spheres."

DAVIS FAVORS COMMON LAW.

Declares Under That Alone Conspiracy to Control Prices May Be Punished Criminally.

Jefferson Davis, Attorney General for Arkansas, discussed "The Arkansas Law as Applied to Trusts." He said in part:

"We all know that any conspiracy to control prices—and that is but an epitome of trusts—is a crime at the common law, and that wherever the common law prevails and under that alone the crime of conspiracy to control prices can be punished criminally. It is not of the legislative department of this government that I would complain, but of the judicial department. I hold in my hand a copy of one of the best laws that was ever enacted in a State upon the subject of trusts. The only remedy for extermination of the trust is to bring upon it the strong arm of the law. Arkansas has started the agitation, but Texas want us one better, and Texas has today possibly a better law than that. We have got to reconstruct our judiciary. I am here to say to you that if we ever have another civil war—and God grant we may not—it will be brought about, in my judgement, by judge-made law. I tell you, one of the greatest evils of the country is judge-made law, the judiciary department invading the department of the legislative."

Support J. C. Hanley's Position.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Workingmen's Federation of New York State in convention adopted resolutions unanimously today supporting J. C. Hanley, Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, in combating the Chicago elevator trust, and expressing sentiments favoring the position taken by the association, as it will prove a cooperative movement against all trusts and combinations and means independent political action with the owners as well as all other wageworkers of the United States.

ONE IS WANTED, ANOTHER DEAD

Home Mercantile Company's Former Secretary and an Express Company's Agent Alleged Embezzlers.

Detroit authorities notified the Chicago police yesterday that Ollie J. Watkins, former secretary of the Home Mercantile company of this city, had been located there. A warrant for Watkins' arrest was issued on Wednesday, officers of the company with which he had been connected alleging he had embezzled $2,000. A State warrant was issued yesterday, and the officers believed he would soon be arrested, but a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE from Detroit said although Chicago detectives had been there hunting for Watkins they left without finding him and that he had not been in Detroit for months.

Traces of carbolic acid were found in the stomach of M. B. Carroll, the United States Express company's Joliet agent, whose body was found in Jackson Park on Wednesday night. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict yesterday of death from poison, self-administered. Marc Murphy, a Joliet detective and a brother-in-law of the dead man, took the body to Joliet last night.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—M. B. Carroll was short in his accounts with the United States Express company. The exact amount is withheld by the express company officials, but it is said it is about $2,000. Carroll leaves a wife and two children. He was a member of Modern Woodmen of America, in which society he had an insurance policy of $5,000.

CHARLES A. SLACK GROCER
45, 47 and 49 Randolph-st.

The Practical Housekeeper Links Economy with Good Living Here.

Sugar—Havemeyer's & Elder ine granulated, per lb 5¼c

Farinaceous Foods.
Lincoln Self-Rising Buckwheat Flour, Sholtzberger's Self-Rising Corn Flour, Virginia Sweet self-Rising Pancake Flour—in 2-lb. packages 8c
Quaker Oats, Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour, Wheatlet—in 2-lb. pkgs., each 9c
Pettijohn's California Breakfast Food, Pillsbury's Vitos, Wheatlet—in 2-lb. packages, each 9c

Rice—Louisiana, 10-lb. pkg., 48c; per lb 5c

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Noodles.—Nicola Cassetti, Italian, 1-lb. packages, each, 8c

FLOUR
Duluth Imperial Patent ..... ½ bbl. 52c
Pillsbury's Best ..... ½ bbl. $1.00
Washburn's Superlative. ½ bbl. $2.00

Hams—Armour's Star or Swift's Premium, California Picnic, per lb 11½c 6c

Butterine—Mozley's Fancy Elgin, per lb 15c

Eagle Milk—Gail Borden's Condensed, per tin 15c

Choice Plantation Teas.
Your selection of four pickings 1899 crop of real Formosa Oolong, Congou, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Japan, Ceylon and Indian Teas.
40c, 50c and 60c per pound.

Coffee—Slack's Java Combination, delightful fragrance, 30c per lb., 3½ lbs. for $1.00; Fragrant Rio or smooth, mild Santos, 8 lbs. for $1.00, per lb 13c

Chocolate—Baker's Premium, per lb 32c

Peaches—Unpeeled, California, per lb 8c

Prunes—New Rich Black California, in three sizes, per lb., 5c; 6c and 5c

Cherries—Red Pitted Norwich, heavy syrup, 2-lb. tins, delicious, per tin 17c

Starch—Argo Gloss Starch, 6-lb. boxes, per box, 30c; Argo Cornstarch, per 1-lb. pkg. 3c

Colman's—D. & P. English Mustard, 1-lb. tins, 45c; each 45c

Beans—Fancy Dried Limas, per lb., 3c; New York Hand-Picked Navys, 8 lbs. for 13c, per lb. 3c

Tomatos—Good Full Standard, Solid Packed, 3-lb. tins, 2 for 15c; per tin 8c

Mushrooms—Parque Brand, imported, per tin 15c

Corn—Easter's Reserve, very finest 12c; Keeler's White Cob, per bushel, good quality, per tin .. 6c

Sal Soda—De Land's extra quality granulated, 5 lbs. for 7c

Ammonia—Slack's PPPP, per qt. jug, 30c; per gal. bottle 10c

Pearline—Pyle's 1-lb. packages, 4c; Gold Dust Washing Powder, per 1-lb. pkg. 4c

Soap—Kirk's American Family, per box, $2.45; 10 bars, 45c—P. & G. German Mottled, 10 bars, 40c; per box $2.10

Sapolio—The Genuine Enoch Morgan's, per cake 6c

Gold Dust—Fairbank's or Sw ft's Washing Powder, per 4-lb. package 15c

Friday Sept. 15.

It'll do you good to examine our new Fall Overcoats.

Show 'em to you at lunch time—any time; probably disgust you with ordinary ready-made or cheap made-to-order, and keep you from paying exorbitant prices.

Still good picking in these Men's $12 and Youths' $10 Carried-Over Winter Suits; were $15 to $20; big sizes predominate—40 to 46.

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHIERS
F. M. ATWOOD
"ATWOOD BUILDING."
Northwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS
THE ST. PAUL ROAD
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
PIONEER LIMITED TRAINS
EVERY NIGHT AT 6.00.
OTHER TRAINS 8.00 A.M., 10.00 P.M.
Ticket Office, 95 Adams Street.

FURS STYLES and SHAPES. Summer Prices. Send for Catalogue. A. Meyer & Co.

PLAN DEBATE BY STARS.

BRYAN AND COCKRAN PROBABLY WILL SPEAK TONIGHT.

New York Democrat Carries His Point That He Shall Appear After the Ex-Presidential Candidate, If He Decides to Talk at All—Proposed Principals Discuss the Situation Over the Long Distance Telephone — Anxiety of Their Friends.

After a stormy day the friends of W. Bourke Cockran and William Jennings Bryan rested on their arms with the official announcement that Mr. Bryan would speak on trusts at Central Music Hall at 8 o'clock tonight and that Mr. Cockran would follow him in reply, if he saw fit.

The differences between Messrs. Bryan and Cockran over the time that each should speak were industriously championed from morning till night. Friends of both men practically abandoned all notice of the trust conference in the settling of this issue. The Bryan men said that Cockran was here to represent the trust interests, that he was a traitor to the Democratic party, that it was a disgrace to have him speak from the same platform with Bryan, and that Bryan was so prominent a national character that he, and he alone, should choose the portion of the program and the group of speakers with whom he should appear.

Cockran acted for himself. The Program committee had tried to put him on as one of the speakers of last evening, but the New-Yorker declined and in a heated argument with Secretary Easley of the Civic federation announced that he was emphatically a free agent and would speak when he chose and then alone.

The situation reached such a crisis during the afternoon that the speeches of both Bryan and Cockran were threatened with omission. The public was clamoring for an opportunity to hear the debate which is acknowledged to be the feature of the conference, and negotiations were begun to secure the Auditorium, but were abandoned later.

The Committee on Program planned to make it a field day of the conference. Then the tone of Bryan and Cockran—through the partisans—became so bitter that the whole proceeding was threatened with dissolution. Secretary Easley and Congressman Gaines of the Program committee were both besieged.

In this crisis Mr. Easley appealed to John W. Ela, who called Mr. Bryan up by long distance telephone. After preparing him for the interview he called Mr. Cockran to the telephone, and the two leaders conferred. Mr. Cockran had asked and insisted that he should follow Mr. Bryan. He could obtain no satisfaction upon this point, and was fought so hard upon the point of being allowed to speak at the same session that he was willing to compromise to a certain extent. The result of the talk over the telephone was the receipt of Mr. Bryan's agreement to speak this evening with Mr. Cockran, and the Program committee went ahead.

As it stands now, Mr. Bryan will speak first. Mr. Cockran still clings to his idea, and although there is but little doubt that he will speak he may not do so.

Edward S. Wile of New Jersey appeared upon the platform last night, half an hour after adjournment, and denounced the committee for putting Mr. Bryan upon the platform the same night with Mr. Cockran. Mr. Wile denied that he spoke except as a friend of Colonel Bryan.

BANQUET OF KANSAS SOCIETY.

Chicago Men from the Sunflower State Entertain Governor Stanley and Other Guests.

The Kansas Society of Chicago gave a reception and banquet to Governor W. E. Stanley and the delegates from that State to the trust conference last night at the Union League club. The praises of Kansas never were more highly spoken and the reputation for stories of fabulous corn crops was more than maintained. In the program of after-dinner speeches almost every subject of national importance was touched upon as having its relation to the State of Kansas.

George R. Peck, President of the society, was toastmaster. The banquet-room was decorated with sunflowers and American flags. On the right of the toastmaster sat Governor W. E. Stanley and on the left W. E. Bailey, Congressman-at-Large from Kansas. The guests of the society were:

Governor Stanley, George W. Crane,
Attorney General A. A. Godard, Congressman Bailey, John E. Hessin.

Mr. Peck introduced the program of the evening.

"You will not be surprised," he said, "that we have prepared a few speeches for you. You have heard no speeches yet except those at Central Music Hall. Those don't count in Kansas. Kansas-Chicago is a combination that will give you a greater welcome than any trust. We who live here have never ceased to look back upon the days spent in Kansas as among the happiest."

George L. Douglass spoke of politics in Kansas.

"There is always something going on in Kansas politics," he said. "They are like a Chicago show, always just about to begin. There came a time when politics began to turn on the weather. Kansas has been in the center of problems. It has come out of it all to put the phœnixes of antiquities to blush."

Governor Stanley in his reply to the speech of welcome took occasion to mention the prosperity of Kansas.

"This reception is offered to me," he said, "not as a personal honor, but because I come as the representative of a new era and a new time in Kansas. These things about me remind me of home, the sunflowers, the flags, and this presence. In Kansas we have adopted the gold standard in answer to nature's suggestion. Wheat and corn are gathered from our fields in millions of bushels, and our cattle have increased by 1,000,000 in three years. The population has increased 100,000. I come to tell you of prosperity in Kansas. The goddess of content has been walking through the land, and the discontented citizen could touch the hem of her garment and be made whole. If you want to know what kind of young men Kansas has, ask Aguinaldo."

Praises for Funston and the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers were frequent and well applauded. W. E. Bailey, Congressman-at-large, who made an enthusiastically received speech, said that the Twentieth Kansas would be welcomed on its return as had no other regiment. At his suggestion an invitation was extended to the Kansas society to be present, and was accepted on the spot by George R. Peck. Congressman Bailey recited two odes, one to Kansas homes and the other to the Kansas volunteers.

Among the other speakers were W. E. Brown, who responded to the toast "Laws and Lawmakers in Kansas"; Colonel Milton Stewart, "The Kansas Soldier"; William R. Payne, "Where Are We At?" A. A. Godard, John E. Hessin, George W. Crane, and E. A. Munger.

DOG BITES OFF WOMAN'S EAR.

Miss Maude Hess, South Chicago, Disfigured by an Animal Owned by Herman Schultz.

Miss Maude Hess, residing at French and Indianapolis avenues, South Chicago, was attacked on Wednesday evening by a dog belonging to Herman Schultz, 10240 French avenue, and the greater portion of her right ear torn off.

The victim had entered the front gate of the Schultz residence with the intention of making a social call when the dog sprang upon her. Her screams brought Mr. Schultz to her aid and the dog was beaten off. Miss Hess swooned with pain and fright, but soon revived. Dr. Bass, who was called to attend her, said no more serious results would follow the dog's attack than the disfigurement of Miss Hess' ear. Mr. Schultz ordered the dog killed.

During the three years Mr. Schultz has owned the dog it has been kept chained most of the time, and its temper is at this time in a turbulent

MISS GASTON FIGHTS A ROBBER.

Unaided She Repels a Highwayman and Saves Satchel Containing $2 and Anti-Cigaret Literature.

Lucy Page Gaston showed last night that she could combat other things than the cigaret evil, when she fought off a negro highwayman who dragged her into an alley between State street and Wabash avenue in Twenty-third street. Miss Gaston received a severe blow on the mouth, which felled her to the ground, but she kept her senses and called loudly for help as she clung to the handsatchel, which was the evident object of the robber's attack, and which was filled with a voluminous amount of anti-cigaret literature and a $2 bill.

The possibility of her screams attracting the attention of the police and his evident inability to tear the satchel from his victim's hand caused the negro to give up the job and flee. The attack occurred shortly after 7 o'clock and the first heard of it by the police was when Miss Gaston, after having her cut lips attended to in a drug store, called at the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station and reported the matter, with a description of her assailant.

Miss Gaston was on her way from her residence in Harvey to visit friends in Indiana avenue.

BRINGS OUT WINTER TRAILERS.

Passengers on Cottage Grove Avenue Cable Trains Have Their First Ride This Fall in Closed Cars.

Winter trailers were attached to the Cottage Grove avenue cable trains last evening. The air was cool enough to make riding inside desirable, and the dummies were practically deserted. No change was made on the Indiana avenue electric cars, and their patrons complained loudly.

The change from open to closed cars was not made until after sundown. So many complaints were heard from passengers, orders were given at the car barns to use the winter stock on the night trains. The winter cars have all been renovated, painted, and varnished.

"In expectation of an early winter the closed cars have been gotten ready in good season, and are now available for use at any time," said a Chicago City railway company official.

Lake breezes yesterday were cold, and overcoats came out in a conspicuous array. The temperature at noon was 54°, which was a rise from the minimum of 53° prevailing in the morning. The mercury reached 56°, the maximum, at 3 o'clock. Fair, warmer weather is predicted for today.

SEPARATE LAW FOR DIPLOMATS

Newport Cabman Who Has Count von Rosenberg Arrested Has Costly Experience.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Count von Rosenberg of the Norway-Swedish Legation hired a cab a few nights ago to take him to a dinner and dance at Mrs. Potter Palmer's. He was arrested today, and it cost the cabman, who is the father of a family, the price of a week's dinners to learn that a foreign diplomat need not pay his debts if he does not wish to.

For eight hours the hackman waited for his noble "fare." When at 4 o'clock in the morning the Count reached his door he asked how much he should pay. The cabman said $8. The Count said that was ridiculous and offered $5. The cabman refused it.

"Five dollars or nothing" cried Count von Rosenberg with hauteur. The cabman had the Count arrested and in court learned that foreign diplomats are not amenable to the laws. Then he took the offered $5.

HARM TO AMERICAN CATHOLICS

Duel Between Anglo-Saxon Temperament and Jesuit Discipline Worth Watching.

London, Sept. 15.—The Times prints this morning a four-column article from its Rome correspondent on the Pope and Americanism, who says:

"The duel between the Anglo-Saxon temperament and the Jesuit discipline will be worth watching, for the stake of civilization in its outcome is by no means small.

"So long as the American Catholics formulate no doctrine, claim no liberty, and avoid all action which might give a handle to their foes, they may hope to live in peace.

"The question arises: How long will respect for their past, their independence of spirit, and especially the constant influence of the American environment, permit them to hold their tranquility on sufferance or to enjoy their freedom by stealth?"

OLD WOMAN WANTS TO DIE.

Mrs. Fredericka Zimmerman, 61 Years Old, Attempts to Commit Suicide by Drowning.

Mrs. Fredricka Zimmerman, the first inmate of the Methodist Old Women's Home, 1811 Wesley avenue, Evanston, and who for three years won the first prize at the German Old Settlers' picnics for having come to Chicago before any other woman present, was about to commit suicide yesterday afternoon on account of fancied wrongs. She was stopped by Policeman Keefe of the Evanston force just as she reached the shore of Lake Michigan, south of the life saving station.

Yesterday noon she demanded coffee instead of the tea which was served, and when the superintendent of the home, Miss Isabella A. Reeves, refused to give coffee to her she said she would kill herself.

An hour later the police were told a woman who seemed intent on taking her life was on the shore. The patrol wagon was sent out, but when it arrived the woman was gone. Several parties began a search, and Policeman Keefe discovered her hurrying as rapidly as she could to the Davis street pier. He stopped her, and she began a pitiful appeal to be allowed to end her life.

The police took her to the home. She will be watched closely for some time.

Mrs. Zimmerman claimed she had not been well treated at the home. Matron Smith denied her stories, and said the old woman is childish and irritable.

FAILURE OF DEPARTMENT STORE

B. F. Larrabee & Co. Forced to Make an Assignment, Which May Be Only Temporary.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.—B. F. Larrabee & Co., proprietors of a large department store here, made an assignment today to I. E. Noyes, President of the Metropolitan National Bank; Winthrop Smith of the Weeks & Potter Drug company; and Albert H. Higgins of Boston.

A large stock, high expenses, dull trade, and limited capital are the causes of the assignment, which it is suggested, may be only temporary.

No statement of assets and liabilities is yet available.

UP MOUNTAIN IN AUTOMOBILE.

President of Stanford University Climbs Mount Hamilton, Reaching Altitude of 4,900 Feet.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University went up above the clouds yesterday in an automobile. He traveled to Mount Hamilton, whither comes Inspector James B. Keeler of the Lick Observatory. The altitude, 4,200 feet.

J. J. Gill Nominated for Mayor.

Martin's Ferry, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Out of Democratic row among the Democrats for the nomination for Mayor, Joseph Gill, Democratic candidate at the last election, was nominated by the Democratic convention tonight.

FRANCE TO PARDON MANY

GENERAL CLEMENCY IN STORE FOR DREYFUS AND HIS FRIENDS.

Cabinet to Take Up the Question of Liberating the Prisoner of Rennes at Its Meeting Next Tuesday—Zola and Picquart to Be Placed Beyond Legal Pursuit—Final Decision Expected on Oct. 1—Meline Plotting to Regain Political Power.

(Continued from first page.)

the same success in France as "Cyrano de Bergerac" did in America.

Opera Season Opens.

The reopening of the Opéra Comique tonight was particularly brilliant. "La Vie Bohème" was well presented. Parisian society was out in full force. The government was wise in forbidding the revival of "Charlotte Corday" at the Comédie Française. National theaters should work to restore peace and not to continue the discord of the past.

Comment on Vanderbilt's Death.

The French press devotes columns of space to Cornelius Vanderbilt's death, and cites it as an object lesson of the vanity of thinking that great wealth brings real happiness or health.

French Wheat Crop Short.

The wheat yield this year in France is far below the crop of last year, and only by drawing on the surplus wheat of last year will France have enough for its own consumption.

LIBERTY SOON FOR DREYFUS.

Commandant Carriere Declares a Pardon Is Almost Certain to Be Granted.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 14.—Commandant Carriere, government commissary at the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes, stated tonight in an interview:

"Dreyfus is certain to be pardoned shortly. Everybody wants to get rid of the Dreyfus case, soldiers more than anybody else.

"In any case Dreyfus will not have to go through a second degradation. Of that I am certain."

FRANCE CATCHES GERMAN SPY.

Man Said to Be an Agent of the Berlin War Office Arrested in Lacroix-sur-Meuse.

Paris, Sept. 14.—A German spy has been arrested at Lacroix-sur-Meuse.

LONDON JEWS OPPOSE PARDON.

Great Meeting at the Synagogue Listens to Rabbi Alder's Demand for Justice for Dreyfus.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 14.—English indignation against France was strengthened today on account of the observance by all the Jews of the great day of atonement. Their great synagogue in London presented a striking spectacle today. It was crowded from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night and thousands were unable to enter.

Dr. Adler, chief rabbi, delivered a powerful sermon referring to the Dreyfus case. He said what was morally wrong could not be politically right. He declared that the Dreyfus verdict would prove to France more disastrous than Waterloo, and more humiliating than Sedan.

Let the majesty of the law be vindicated, he said, and let them not seek a pardon, which should be rejected with scorn, for where no crime was committed how could a pardon be granted.

Colonel Jekyll, secretary of the Royal commission for the Paris exhibition, says that not more than a dozen firms have withdrawn their application for space. On the contrary, large numbers have been refused space, and applications are far more numerous than withdrawals.

WANTS TO FIGHT MERCIER.

John C. Meyers of St. Louis Offers to Meet French Generals for Their Action Toward Dreyfus.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—John C. Meyers, expert bookkeeper of this city, has sent the following challenge to fight General Mercier and all the other French army officers who have taken a part in the persecution of Dreyfus:

To General Mercier, Du Paty de Clam, and all the Generals of the French army who have persecuted Dreyfus:

I feel that I can express my contempt for you in no better way than by challenging you to meet me on the field of honor to me, dishonor to you, who know no honor.

If you meet me you will have an opportunity of fighting in earnest for the boasted honor of the French army, not with lies, forgeries, trickery, and fraud, but face to face with good, honest steel.

Meyers carried dispatches for the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war when he was a stripling. He won the fencing championship against all comers in St. Louis in 1892 and won a prize for fencing at Milwaukee the following year.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 14.—The following challenge to mortal combat was cabled this morning to Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy at his address in London:

Sir: Believing you to be answerable for the misery and humiliation of Captain Dreyfus of the French army, and he, Captain Dreyfus, not being able to call on you personally for satisfaction, I, as an American free born, loving liberty, do volunteer in my own right to meet you on the field of honor in behalf of Captain Dreyfus at any time and place agreeable to you.

PAUL E. AYER.

WAR ON POLISH CITIZENS.

GERMANY AGAIN RESORTS TO REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Sharp Campaign Begun Against the Land League and Women's Reading Clubs—Most Importations Show a Heavy Increase Despite the Efforts of the Agrarians, the High Tariff, and the Strict Inspection—St. Louis Girl Weds a Duke.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The government has begun a sharp campaign against the Polish Land league. For a long time past the government has contented itself with forbidding the Polish language being taught to school children. Recently, however, the police authorities have threatened the Polish Women's Reading circle at Posen with heavy penalties for the unauthorized instruction of adults, on the grounds that the circle is an institution of learning, and as such requires the permission of the authorities. In the Bromberg district the parents of children above school age who teach their younger brothers and sisters in Polish are threatened with $25 fine and imprisonment.

The Polish society recently presented a large number of school children with Polish books. The police at once instituted a house to house search and confiscated all the books they could find, but the authorities afterwards ordered their return.

Meat Imports Increasing.

The agrarians never tire of insisting that the German farmers are abundantly able to supply the entire country with meat. Official statistics just published show that in spite of the high tariff and the strict inspections meat importations have increased from $10,000,000 in 1897 to $18,000,000 in 1898. The imports from the United States alone have increased from $5,000,000 to nearly $10,000,000, while the fish importations have increased from $5,000,000 to nearly $9,000,000. American meat imports are three and a half times larger than in 1894.

Widespread Ruin by Flood.

The floods continue rising in the Austrian and Bavarian Alps. A bridge, undermined by the high waters, broke under a train, near Muehldorf, in Bavaria. Six train officials were drowned, only one escaping. Houses have floated away, in many districts grain has been washed away, and many lives have been lost. The floods prevail throughout Silesia, Bavaria, and Austria. A dispatch from Munich states that the new Prince Regent bridge has been destroyed by the rush of waters. Fortunately no lives were lost.

St. Louis Girl Weds a Duke.

Miss Anne Russell Allen of St. Louis and Duke Don Pietro de Santé Montefeltro de la Roveret were married at Homburg, near Frankfort, last Tuesday, but the wedding was only announced today. United States Consul Guenther was one of the witnesses. Miss Ella Hunting Howell of New York crossed the Atlantic especially to be the bridesmaid.

[Miss Anna Russell Allen is a daughter of the late Bradford Allen of St. Louis, principal owner of the Southern Hotel and a granddaughter of the late Thomas Allen, who built the Iron Mountain railroad. The news that Miss Allen, who is one of the richest women in Missouri, has married a title after all will be of interest to her friends, who expressed keen gratification when they learned that the Count Festetics match was "off." Her ostensible reason for dismissing the Hungarian Count was that while he was paying his devoirs to her in Paris his agent was at St. Louis making a cautious investigation into her worldly circumstances. It was not, however, because of this proof of the nobleman's business sagacity that Miss Allen's well-wishers were glad to hear that she had jilted him, but because a previous matrimonial entanglement of his would have operated to deny her any standing as a wife in Hungary. The Duke of Montefeltro is a member of a Princely house of Italy. Its most distinguished member is the wonderfully eloquent Franciscan monk, Padre Agostino de Montefeltro, who, emerged from the cloister a few years ago, after twenty-four years' seclusion from the world, to become, by his oratory, a greater personage in Italy than the King himself, and a preacher of socialistic doctrines.]

SAYS DREYFUS WILL BE FREE.

Congressman Levy of New York Receives Assurances from a Friend in London.

New York, Sept. 14.—The following cablegram has been received here:

London, Sept. 12.—Jefferson M. Levy, M. C., 208 Broad street, New York: Am assured Dreyfus will be pardoned shortly.

"For personal reasons," Congressman Levy said to a reporter, "I cannot make public the name of the man who sent me the cable dispatch. He says Dreyfus would soon be pardoned. I will only say he is prominent in financial circles in London and his information is of the most reliable kind."

CALL FOR DREYFUS MEETING.

Preliminaries to Be Arranged This Afternoon for a Great Gathering Next Week to Protest to France.

In preparation for a monster mass-meeting of Chicago people next week to protest against the conviction and sentence of Captain Dreyfus a call for a preliminary meeting has been sent by the committee in charge to 200 persons asking them to be at Room 206 County Building at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The call says in part:

This agitation was instituted and is being supported by prominent business and professional people in this city, representing all nationalities and animated only by a sense of humanity and justice, and a strong desire to protest emphatically against what is considered by all fair-minded people the world over a disgrace to the civilization of the twentieth century.

The call is signed by Judge John Gibbons as temporary chairman. The following are members of the temporary committee:

Adam Ortseifen, Judge Dunne,
F. H. O'Donnell, Judge Brentano,
C. S. Deneen, Hugo Pam,
W. H. Taylor, The Rev. Mr. Ransom,
Judge A. Chytraus, David Kahn,
Adolph Moses,

TYPHOID FEVER IN EVANSTON.

Disease Is of a Mild Type and Is Attributed to the Impure Drinking Water.

Evanston is having a mild epidemic of typhoid fever. No deaths have been reported. On Saturday Louis Haist was taken to the hospital from his boarding place, 1931 Sherman avenue. Dr. Clapp, who has charge of the hospital cases, attributes the prevalence of the disease to impure drinking water.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. G. HUFF.

Navigator Who Brought Pioneer Chicagoans Around the Lakes Passes Away, Aged 81.

Captain John G. Huff, one of the earliest navigators of the great lakes, died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, John M. Smith, 43 Kendall street, aged 81. Captain Huff has been so long on land that he is remembered only by the oldest of his associates and the early settlers of Chicago. He brought many of the men prominent in the early days of Chicago around by the water route from Buffalo.

More than Half a Billion Dollars Paid.

New York, Sept. 14, 1899.—Up to July 1 of the current year the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York has returned to its members $360,870,737, or over half a billion of dollars, and its accumulated assets on that date were $238,538,471. This shows that the company has practically paid out as much money to the insuring public as any other two companies of like character, and that by holding a larger amount in assets than any other company it is beyond question the largest and strongest institution of its kind in the world.

Ayer is a son of the late General Ayer of the confederate army, and was a Sergeant in the First South Carolina Volunteers in the Spanish war.

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THE "TEXAS IDEA" IN THE SADDLE.

HONORS FOR YALE COMPOSER.

Professor Parker Conducts a Performance of His Oratorio at London and Is Highly Commended.

London, Sept. 14.—At the Worcester musical festival today Professor Parker of Yale University conducted with pronounced success his Oratorio, "Hora Novissima." The cathedral was crowded, many Americans being present. The work having been entrusted with the greatest interest, all the papers devote unusual space to the presentation, sketching the composer's career, bestowing high praise upon his musicianship and expressing the hope soon to hear other works from his pen.

FORTY-TWO PLAGUE VICTIMS.

Bubonic Pest Kills Every Person So Far Afflicted at Delagoa Bay.

Cape Town, Sept. 14.—In the Cape House of Assembly today Premier Schreiner admitted that there had been forty-two deaths from the bubonic plague at Maguide, near Lourenco Marquez, Delagoa Bay. He said that every person attacked had succumbed to the disease.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

PARIS—Fresh police raids were made this morning in the residence of a prominent Royalist.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A new ministry has been formed here, with Mr. W. J. Lyne, the leader of the opposition, as Premier.

LONDON—Mr. G. Lowther, British Consul at Buda-Pesth, has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—The measure declaring free importation of coffee from Porto Rico to Cuba has caused a bad impression in the City and Province of Santiago.

GIBRALTAR—The United States collier Alexander, which sailed from Norfolk on Aug. 30 with a full cargo of coal for the naval station at Manila, has arrived here.

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA—Part of this city and places in the vicinity have been flooded. Troops have been called out to render assistance. The water is now subsiding slowly.

LONDON—Seventeen steamers were unable to leave the Tyne owing to the shipping strike. The Montreal liner Cervon and the steamer Silverdale have conceded the strikers' demands.

LONDON—Baron Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and former member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, is dead in his 71st year.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I.—Advices received at St. Kitts today from the Island of Anguilla, one of the Leeward group, say a hurricane during the night of Sept. 8 destroyed 200 houses and rendered 800 people homeless.

Commission Men Are Indicted.

The grand jury returned thirty-three indictments yesterday. The "true bills" recently voted against Charles W. Lasher, doing business under the firm name of G. Lasher & Son, Edward C. Reichwald and Charles W. Reichwald of E. C. Reichwald & Bro., Frank W. Stanley and Frank D. Mitchell of the H. P. Stanley company were among the number. These men are accused of doing business on South Water street without a license. They have sought their present position in the courts, they say, to test the law.

A loaf of "Table Queen" bread tempts the appetite and adds to the attractiveness of the meal. Heisler & Junge make it.

HERMAN WARNER & Co.
168 Clark Street, near Monroe Street.

A Few Old Havana Cigars

We have bought of Winterberg, Kraus & Co., New York City, a small lot of cigars manufactured over two years ago from the fine aromatic Havana Tobacco you liked so well to smoke. We know you will appreciate them, for

They Are the Real Thing.

Frank Leslie, Ramilettas— per box of 100 ..... $5.00
Prince Douglas, Concha Esp. —per box of 50 ..... $2.50
on retail at .. 5c each

Frank Leslie, Londres— per box of 100 ..... $5.98
Frank Leslie, Pur Finos— per box of 50 ..... $2.98
Prince Douglas, Regalia— per box of 50 ..... $2.98
Prince Douglas, Pur Finos— per box of 50 ..... $2.98
La Terenza, Regalia Reina— per box of 100 ..... $5.98
La Mayoria, Cabelleros— per box of 50 ..... $2.98
Immersidad, Club House— per box of 50 ..... $2.98
On Retail at 6c each.

Oceanos, Rothschilds— per box of 50 ..... $3.48
Oceanos, Reina Perfecto— per box of 50 ..... $3.48
on retail at .. 7c each

Frank Leslie, Cazedores— per box of 50 ..... $4.00
Immersidad, Perfectos— per box of 25 ..... $1.98
La Mayoria, Reina Victoria— per box of 100 ..... $8.00
On Retail at 3 for 25c

HERMAN WARNER & CO., 168 CLARK ST., NEAR MONROE ST.

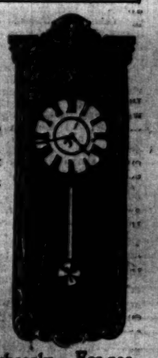
PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
127 and 129 CLARK-ST.
Just North of Madison-st.

Good Clothing, Hats and Furnishings
At Lower Prices Than Elsewhere.

Fall styles of Suits and Overcoats, $7.50 to $25.
Fall styles of Trousers, $2.50 to $7.50.
The best $2.00 Hats in the world.
Boys' Knee Pants Suits, ages 8 to 16, at actual flat cost to produce.

C. M. BABBITT, PROPRIETOR.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator



That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
Agents wanted.

Tomorrow
A Special Line of Fancy Worsteds and Fine Vicunas.
Suit to order, $25.
Value $35.

SIS HOPKINS TAILORS
ESTABLISHED 1865.
McVicker's Theater Bldg., 75 Madison st.

DENVER
Great Rock Island Route
Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

Sores and Ulcers

Capt. J. H. McBRAYER, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., says: "For years I suffered intensely from a running sore on my leg, caused by a wound received in the army. I was treated by a number of doctors, and took many blood medicines, without the slightest benefit. S. S. S. was recommended, and the first bottle produced a great improvement. The poison was forced out, and the sore healed up completely."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the best blood remedy because it cures the worst cases. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and completely eliminates every trace of impure blood. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

KODAKS
PHOTO MATERIALS.
ALBERT COE, Optician

IS A DEWEY DAY PUZZLE.

NO HIGH OFFICIAL HAS AS YET PROMISED HIS PRESENCE.

Committee in Charge of the New York Celebration Unable to Understand the Attitude of President McKinley and His Official Family—Body of Cornelius Vanderbilt Lies in a Bed of Flowers—General News of a Gotham Day.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Sept. 14

Not one of the high officials of the national government has so far positively accepted the invitation to attend the celebration in this city in honor of the home-coming of Admiral Dewey. The members of the committee do not know what to make of the declinations from the President and his official family. Owing to Mr. Hobart's physical condition they regard his partial acceptance as a polite form of declination. He is not expected to be present.

High Officials to Be Absent on Dewey Day.

These are the replies up to date:

President McKinley—Will not attend.

Secretary Gage of the Treasury—Will not attend; reason, "Pressure of public business."

Secretary of War Elihu Root, a New York man—Will not attend; reason, "Pressure of public business."

Secretary of State Hay—Will not attend; reason, "Official engagements."

Postmaster General Smith—Will not attend; reason, "Public engagements."

Vice President Hobart—Will attend "if his health permits."

Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, and Attorney General Griggs are still to be heard from. It was expected that at least a majority of the Cabinet members would attend.

That there is to be a Dewey celebration in Washington on Monday, Oct. 2, is not regarded as a sufficient reason for the absence of these national guests.

Sousa's great band of 200 pieces will march at the head of the Olympia's men in the land parade after all. Sousa's agent in this city, E. P. Reynolds, at first said it would cost $3,000 to provide the band, as it was under contract to play for the National export exposition in Philadelphia on the day of the land parade.

Mr. Reynolds today obtained a voluntary release from the exposition managers, and at once wrote the committee offering the band free of charge.

A unique gift is in store for Admiral Dewey when he reaches town. It is the biggest book that has ever been made. Its weight is in the neighborhood of 550 pounds, and when it is open it is just 5 feet and 2 inches wide.

The book is composed of clippings cut from every newspaper in the country, and every one of them refers to Admiral Dewey and the war with Spain.

There are 400 pages, and on some of the pages as many as seventy-eight clippings are pasted. In all the book contains 10,200 clippings, and a couple hundred more will be added before the presentation takes place.

The size of each page is 22x26 inches. Including the covers the book is eleven and a half inches thick. The largest single hide of leal that ever came into this country was used in the binding.

The body of Cornelius Vanderbilt lay all day today in bed as if he were asleep. The bed is literally covered with rare orchids and roses. Most of them were sent by his sisters, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. W. D. Sloane. Mrs. Vanderbilt's wishes are that the body should lie there until the last moment before the family prayers are said tomorrow morning. This ceremony will take place at 9:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. David H. Green, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will perform this service, afterward conducting the solemn funeral at 10:30 o'clock in the church. Bishop Potter will take part in these services, as well as all of the parish clergy.

Vanderbilt's Body in a Bed of Flowers.

There will be no remarks on the life and character of the dead man in the church, only the funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal prayer book. At the request of the family no flowers will be sent by outsiders.

The main part of the church will be reserved for the family and the throng of representatives of the many business, charitable, and religious bodies with which Mr. Vanderbilt was connected.

The family has selected the three hymns to be sung by the choir of the church. The anthems, "I Hear a Voice from Heaven Saying" and "Lord, Let Me Know My End," will also be sung.

After these services the family will drive to a ferryboat, which will take them to Staten Island. The party will proceed to the old Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, where prayers will be said before the coffin is consigned to the vault prepared for it long ago.

A cablegram from Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who is traveling in the Orient, was received late this afternoon by his mother. The young man had been making a tour in the interior of Japan, and the news of his father's death had not reached him until today. The dispatch was that he would sail for home on the first steamship.

A meeting of the directors of the Vanderbilt railroad companies was held today and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Charles Frohman has arranged with Mrs. Langtry to open at the Garden Theater, this city, on Jan. 15, for a season of five weeks, presenting Sydney Grundy's "The Degenerates," as now being played at the Haymarket Theater, London. Mrs. Langtry, after her engagement at the Garden Theater, will visit the principal cities, a tour of which is now being arranged.

Langtry Coming in January.

The Girl in the Barracks" has been selected by Rich and Harris as the title for the three-act comedy in which they will present Louie Mann and Clara Lipman. The tour begins in October.

Winston Churchill, the author of "Richard Carvel," has disposed of the dramatic rights to this book to Charles Frohman, who hopes to have the story dramatized and ready to put upon the stage by the middle of the winter.

Brigadier General A. W. Greely, the arctic explorer and present Chief of the Signal Service, was a passenger on the Hamburg-American line steamship Columbia, which sailed from Hoboken this morning. General Greely said that he was on his way to Berlin to attend the seventh international geographical congress, and expected to return to America just one month from today.

Raffaele Paura has not been seen at his private bank, 129 Mott street, since last Saturday. In consequence the hundreds of Italians who have deposited their savings with Paura and his partners during the last twelve years are badly excited and anxious. The firm of Paura, Matone & Indelli had deposits to the amount of $50,000, according to common report in the Italian colony. Today attachments were granted by Justice Giles, a justice of the Supreme Court against the firm for $306 in favor of M. Bacci & Co., for money deposited, and for $400 in favor of P. Barratta of 20 Mott street for goods.

Italian Private Banker Missing.

Paura is said to have been an evangelist before he became a financier. H. M. Heyman, Barratta's counsel, said he thought Paura had gotten away with between $30,000 and $40,000.

The Sheriff has served the attachments upon the Bowery Savings Bank, where the firm is supposed to have $2,800 on deposit.

Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of honor at a dinner given by C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of Columbia, at his country home at Port Washington, L. I., this evening. All the members of the Columbia syndicate were present, including Sir Thomas Lipton, who was seated at the right hand of the host. Thomas Sharpe, Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Alice Bostelle, Captain Wortley, Miss Mildred C. Leslie, Bernard G. Richards, Thomas Lawson, Miss Edith Iselin, Mrs. Jack Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Donnell Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin Jr., W. Butler Duncan Jr., and Mrs. C. O. Iselin.

Dinner at Home of Columbia Syndicate.

Toasts were responded to by Sir Thomas, Commodore Morgan, Captain Kane, Butler Duncan, and C. O. Iselin. The utmost good-fellowship prevailed and the owner of Shamrock was voted a jolly good fellow and a thorough sportsman.

Shamrock lay idly at anchor today in Sandy Hook Bay. The broken gaff was entirely unshipped Wednesday night. It can be restored to its original condition in a few days.

On the authority of a close friend of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, who says he has seen it, the assertion is made that the Union Theological professor has in his possession a personal letter written to him by the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin as soon as it was announced that the ordination was to take place at Westchester, in which the rector of St. Peter's Church expresses admiration for Professor Briggs' scholarship, commends his step in becoming a priest of the church, felicitates himself that the rite is to take place in St. Peter's, and declares the Episcopal Church has need of more such men as the Union professor.

Clendenin Reconciled to Dr. Briggs.

The letter which the Rev. Dr. Clendenin wrote to Bishop Potter protesting against the ordination of Dr. Briggs is explained, it is said, by a sentence in that letter in which Dr. Clendenin said he had only just read Dr. Briggs' book.

Another development in the Briggs controversy is the decision of the high church party to run an opposition ticket for members of the Standing committee. It was this committee to which Bishop Potter referred in his letter of explanation, published some time after the ordination in the pro-cathedral, and which, under certain circumstances, assumes some of the functions of the Bishop himself. Six members signed the certificate of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs. The two who did not sign it were Messrs. George MacCulloch Miller and George Zabriskie.

The weather put a quietus on the Casino Roof Garden tonight with an icy and artistic touch. The almost entire absence of an audience was the cause. When the orchestra assembled at 8 o'clock the musicians were told their services were no longer needed and were instructed to draw their salaries for three nights' work. "We're not hired by the night. We work by the week," said the conductor. Manager James Lederer stuck to his first proposition.

Musical Incident, with Variations.

"And we'll get our pay for the week or we'll cause the orchestra in the theater to walk out and tie up the opera," threatened the trombone player.

Here was a crisis. The orchestra in "The Rounders" was an absolute necessity.

"Very well," said Manager Lederer," then work out the week. Your agreement provides that you play from 8 until 12:30 o'clock. Go up and play until 1 a. m. I'll station a man on the roof to see that you attend to business. Consider yourselves engaged until the end of the week."

The members of the orchestra went out on the sidewalk and held a consultation. Finally the musicians drew their pay for half a week.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop has crowned a life of self-sacrifice. She has become in truth the Little Sister of the Poor she so long has been in spirit. Today, with two of her assistants, Miss Alice Huber and Miss Higley, at St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer Sufferers, 426 Cherry street, Mrs. Lathrop was received into the third order of the Sisters of St. Dominic. This order is for laymen and women living in the world.

Noble Work of Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

Nearly three years ago this gently nurtured daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, quietly relinquishing home ties, gave herself to the mission to which she felt herself called. A course at a cancer hospital prefaced her opening of three rooms which she hired in a Scammel street tenement to care for victims of the disease.

When her private resources began to fail money came from outsiders. Her indomitable courage won the respect and support of the community. This hospital, free to her poverty-stricken patients, outgrew the accommodations. The Cherry street house was taken.

Mrs. Lathrop is the wife of George Parsons Lathrop, the writer. Her own contributions to literature were numerous before she entered upon what has become her life work.

Herbert L. Bridgman, who commanded the Peary arctic expedition of 1890, arrived in Brooklyn this morning. The Diana, the ship which conveyed the members of the expedition into the northern seas, reached Sydney, C. B., early Tuesday morning, and Mr. Bridgman left the party immediately after landing to hasten to his home in this city. The members of the Princeton scientific party remained in Sydney to superintend the shipping of their collections, made during the two months' cruise. The Porter hunting party separated there, some for a week's trip to northern Maine, and others for Newfoundland.

Arrives with Peary's Reports.

Mr. Bridgman reached home in the best health, having accomplished the entire trip without meeting illness of any kind. He is entirely satisfied with the results of his expedition. He said:

"I have in my possession several reports written by Lieutenant Peary of his work, but these I am not at liberty to make public."

Death came this morning at the Roosevelt Hospital to Harry H. Bliss, a real estate broker of Wall street, who was run over by an automobile last night. Mr. Bliss was the stepfather of Mary Alice Aimont Livingston Fleming, who was tried three years ago for the murder of Mrs. Eveline Bliss, his wife, done at the Colonial Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. It was charged that Mrs. Fleming poisoned her mother to get her money.

Dies, a Victim of the Automobile.

Mr. Bliss' head and chest were crushed by the automobile last night. The accident happened at Central Park and West Seventy-fourth street, after Mr. Bliss had assisted a young woman from a south-bound electric car.

The electric cab had turned out of its course to avoid collision with a heavy truck, when Mr. Bliss stepped almost immediately in front of it. He was knocked down and the front of the cab pinioned him to the ground.

He was dragged a few feet before the motorman of the automobile could bring it to a stop.

Robert Maset was denounced and repudiated by the Citizens' Union Executive committee of his own Assembly district, the Nineteenth, tonight, and it was determined to nominate a candidate to insure his defeat for the Lower House of the Legislature. If Peter M. Stewart will run he will be their candidate. Otherwise the choice will lie among T. W. Aymar, Percival Knauth, and Jacob Mack, Democrats, and John C. Clark, Independent Republican. The resolutions condemning Maset adopted by the Nineteenth District citizens tonight score him for supporting the "Blanchises" civil service bill and the Astor gas grab, which sought to vest public franchises in a private corporation in perpetuity.

Repudiated in His Own District.

There is a wide difference of opinion between Stuart Robson and Mrs. E. L. Voynich, the novelist, concerning the proposed dramatic production of "The Gadfly" at Wallack's Theater next Monday evening. According to Mr. Robson all is smooth sailing and the slight difference he has had with the author have been patched up. Mrs. Voynich is in all the first nights at the Hotel, tells an entirely different story. Unless the words "unauthorized version" are added to the program she says she will take legal steps to close the play at the stage. She claims that her work is so badly butchered that she will not accept the fees to be considered with it.

May Try to Stop Robson's Play.

OFFER TO PAY AGUINALDO

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION SAID TO HAVE PROMISED A BONUS.

Leader of the Rebellious Tagalos Now Reported to Have Declined $5,000 a Year as Long as His Tribe Remained Peaceful — Refuses Everything Short of Actual Self-Government—President Schurman Declares Many Natives Fit to Hold Offices.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—It is stated on authority that the Schurman Peace commission offered every possible inducement short of absolute self-government to Aguinaldo and his followers. Aguinaldo was promised, as the price for the restoration of peace in the Tagalo tribe, a bonus of more than $5,000 a year while the Tagalos remained peaceful. He was told that he could choose men from his tribe for the minor municipal offices.

The commission, it is asserted, went so far as to promise Aguinaldo the moral support of the United States government, if such were needed, to make his leadership of the Tagalos thoroughly secure.

With all these inducements, tempting as they must have been, Aguinaldo, as the recognized head of the insurgent movement, declined to yield. He insisted upon immediate self-government, and as his insistence was so firm as to make an agreement impossible, the American Commissioners ceased negotiations.

Mr. Schurman was frank in saying a day or so ago that he favored giving to the various tribes the largest possible measure of home rule at the earliest possible moment. He thought the several tribes could administer their local affairs, elect their municipal officers, establish courts and penal institutions, a judiciary, etc., but he did not believe it possible to allow the natives to participate in the general government.

"How could they govern the islands in view of the heterogeneity and multiplicity of the tribes?" he asked.

CAPTURES FILIPINO SCHOONER.

American Gunboat Paragua Has a Sharp Little Engagement South of the Island of Luzon.

Manila, Sept. 14.—Rear Admiral Watson today cabled the Navy department at Washington as follows:

"Davidson, commanding Paragua, reports sharp engagement at Balemao. Vessel struck many times with rifle shots; no casualties. Paragua silenced the insurgents' fire in twenty minutes; range from 400 to 900 yards. Occasion, capture Filipino schooner, which Davidson destroyed. WATSON."

Balemao is in Province of Masbate, south of Luzon and north of Visayas.

Commissioners Ordered Home.

Charles Denby and Professor Dean Worcester, members of the Philippine commission, have received instructions from President McKinley asking them to return as soon as possible. They will embark on the steamer Empress of India, which sails from Hongkong on Sept. 26.

It is not known whether the clerical force will return with them or remain here. The commissioners had just moved into new offices and had expected to spend some months working on the establishment of municipal government.

Nevada Cavalry Delayed.

The Nevada cavalry was unable to sail on the Newport. They will take the next available transport.

Tartar Sails from Hongkong.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Clearance papers have been allowed the Tartar at Hongkong, and the transport sailed today with its full complement of troops. This information came in a dispatch this morning from Colonel Metcalfe, commanding the Twentieth Kansas and the troops aboard the transport.

It is supposed that clearance papers were allowed upon the suggestion of the British Foreign office to the British Consul at Hongkong that it would be unwise to interfere with American transports.

Anxious for American Rule.

Mail advices received at the War department from Manila state that the natives of the Island of Samar are praying for the speedy arrival of the Americans and will welcome the hoisting of the American flag.

It is said that as a result of the forcible collection of taxes by the emissaries of the insurgents, who take all they have got, the natives are in a state of semi-starvation. They have no faith in the Tagalos and they earnestly desire American protection.

An insurgent leader, General Lachan, has bolted to Japan, taking with him $2,600 collected by him for the insurgents. The agents of the insurgents endeavor to force the natives to join their forces, which they will not do.

The condition in the island, it is asserted, is rapidly approaching riot and anarchy, as the heavy and continued drag upon them in the form of tribute exasperates them, and they, the letter says, threaten desperate resistance if it continues.

Two Regiments Ordered to Manila.

Secretary Root has ordered the Twenty-eighth Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Leonard, from Camp Meade, and the Twenty-ninth, Colonel Hardin, from Fort McPherson, Ga., to San Francisco, to embark for the Philippines. The order is the same in form as that issued to other regiments.

Tells of Saturnus Capture.

A report has been received by mail at the War department giving an account of the capture and destruction of the steamer Saturnus, which carried $40,000 in cash and a valuable cargo. The report in part is as follows:

"The Saturnus was commanded by Captain Antonio Araluces and had two officers, three engineers, and a crew of thirty-six natives. It is supposed that all were taken prisoners by the rebels.

"The cargo of the vessel consisted of 220 cases of petroleum of ten gallons to the case, 600 demijohns of wine, 142 barrels of wine, 80 sacks of rice, 10 cases of linen cloth, 7 cases of money, containing $40,000 in cash, and 1,046 packages and bales of various kinds.

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumor of the assassination or murder of the crew of the vessel.

"It is generally believed that a portion of the crew, and perhaps some of the passengers, were in league with the rebels, and, knowing that the insurgents had a concealed battery planted there, ran the vessel ashore under the rebel guns, so as to make the landing more easy and the capture of the vessel and its valuable cargo, together with its officers, more complete and with little danger to themselves."

A subsequent report received here states that the crew and passengers of the Saturnus were all safe and uninjured at Tarlac, the Filipino capital. It was expected that the crew and passengers would arrive in Manila soon, as it was said that they were free to go where they pleased unmolested.

Indians to Enlist.

James H. Tillman, a son of ex-Representative Tillman of South Carolina, and who served as Lieutenant Colonel of a South Carolina regiment in the Spanish war, has been promised by the President a Captaincy in one of the new volunteer regiments. One platoon of the company will be composed of educated Indians, leading men of the Chippewa, Nez Percés, and other tribes. Chiefs Joseph and Pug-a-ma-gi-shing of these tribes are much interested in the work, and have been in Washington with Captain Tillman. The two remaining platoons will be composed of South Carolinians.

Kenosha Man Enlist.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Fifteen men left this city last Kenosha today for

RED FIRE FOR DEWEY DAY

WILL BE USED AT PERSONAL REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

Entire Reception at Washington Next Month to Be Conducted on Scale in Keeping with Public Sentiment — Government Buildings in Outlines of Light—McKinley Will Visit Galesburg on Anniversary of the Famous Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.

In accordance with the personal suggestion of the President red fire will be the central note in the illumination of Washington on the night of Monday, Oct. 2, when Admiral Dewey arrives to receive his sword of honor the following day. It is planned to have 200 men dressed in white sailors' uniforms and caps stationed along Pennsylvania avenue, who will burn torches of red fire as the procession passes.

McKinley's Plans for Honors to Admiral Dewey.

These torches will be held at least twelve feet from the ground, so the smoke may not obscure the view of the parade, and are calculated to make the broad avenue a blaze of red light. Besides this feature, there will be batteries stationed along the line of march, which will throw tri-colored stars from either side of the street in such a manner as to form a continuous arch of fire.

Aerial fireworks will be freely used, while the dome of the Capitol will be illuminated in a fitting manner by throwing upon it the rays of numerous searchlights, or by some other means yet to be devised.

Another feature which will probably play an important part is the use of fairy lamps. A plan is now being worked out whereby this beautiful form of illumination will be used along the line of march to bring out the outlines of the public buildings.

Colonel Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, with ex-President Finley of Knox College, called at the White House to invite the President to visit the university town on his Western trip. He agreed to be there Oct. 7, the anniversary of the celebrated Lincoln-Douglas debate. The President was particularly interested in commemorating the great debate of 1858 and particularly because Douglas subsequently supported Lincoln on broad grounds of public policy, as it is believed now many Democrats will rally around the present administration on its Philippine policy.

President Will Visit Galesburg on Western Trip.

At the Galesburg celebration Postmaster General Smith will make the principal address, Senator Cullom will welcome the President to Illinois, Secretary Root will speak, making his début as a Cabinet orator, and other members of the Cabinet will be present.

President McKinley will speak, and the inspiration of the occasion is expected to make the address one notable in the history of the administration, although it will not be a long speech.

The President's engagement for Galesburg is independent of the outcome at Chicago. He is now expected at Peoria, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, although the itinerary is not fully decided upon.

During August the balance of trade in favor of this country was $37,929,690. This is about three millions more than for the same month last year and an equal amount less than the balance for August, 1898. The balance for the eight months ending Aug. 31 is $277,354,658. This is $74,354,981 less than for the same period last year, but is nearly three times as much as for the first eight months of 1897.

Balance of Trade on Right Side Still Growing.

The exports for August were $104,648,436, or $13,963,125 more than last year, and nearly $24,000,000 more than for the same month in 1897.

This shows the growth in the export trade of American products is still wonderfully large, the difference in the balance of trade resulting from the large increase of imports, which, instead of declining, as the Democrats predicted would be the result of the Dingley bill, have jumped from $39,844,605 in August, 1897, the first month under the new law, to $66,718,737 last month.

According to an official report just published, the output of diamonds in the Pretoria district during 1898 amounted to 11,025 carats, valued at $43,151. The largest stone found in 1898 was 38½ carats. The total quantity of diamonds found in 1898 in the Transvaal was 22,843 carats, valued at $212,812.

Naval estimates this year will be much larger than for a number of years past. The reports from the bureau chiefs are being submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who has directed that they be regarded as confidential matter until he acts upon them. The additional ships in commission or kept in ordinary, the greater quantity of stores and supplies, the shipment of material to foreign stations, the greater demand for guns and ammunition, the necessity for coaling stations, the maintenance of naval depots such as Guam, the proposition to build larger and better docks, the need of larger storehouses at all the navy yards, are some of the items which have tended to add to the estimates for this year.

Naval Estimate for This Year Will Be Large.

The amount of the estimates for last year was $47,128,251. The prospect is that this year's estimates will exceed that sum by $35,000,000.

This does not include the cost of the new ships, which may be included in the departmental budget, although one of its important items is the cost of continuing work on naval ships under construction or about to be built, now greater in number than ever before.

Secretary Long will probably prune the estimates, but there is little chance, it is said by the departmental financiers, of getting the figure much below sixty millions.

President McKinley has designated G. W. Bristol, formerly Captain in the Second Illinois Infantry, for appointment as a Second Lieutenant in the new volunteer army, and the commission will soon be issued.

Although W. J. Calhoun's resignation as a member of the Interstate Commerce commission has not been acted upon officially, it is well understood it will be before long. The President, however, will not select his successor in a hurry. He had a talk with Senator Cullom about the matter, and it was agreed to exercise unusual care in the matter. No names were mentioned. It is felt that the commission is injured in public opinion by frequent changes, and particularly if the retiring commissioner goes into the employ of some railroad.

Seeks Good Man for Interstate Commerce Work.

Mr. Calhoun's retirement was not of this character, and the President fully appreciates the personal reasons involved in his resignation. He desires, however, to select a man for the place whose standing will be at once recognized, but who at the same time may be depended upon to serve continuously.

Some of the friends of Senator Cullom have revived the idea that he should retire from the Senate and go on the commission to administer to the best advantage the law of which he was the author.

The Senator is entirely and positively unwilling. He wants to stay in the Senate for one thing, to remodel the law itself, strengthen the hands of the commission, and make it what it was intended to be in the first place, a protection for the people against the tendency of railroad corporations to combine for their own profit and against the interests of the public.

Besides that Mr. Cullom is one of the oldest and most influential members of the Senate, and naturally prefers to remain there.

When Commissioner Evans was under fire at the Grand Army encampment he was charged by Corporal Tanner, his predecessor in the office and now a pension agent, with insulting pensioner widows by requiring examiners to ask the widows if they lived chaste lives. Mr. Evans' answer to the charge was that widows who would forfeit their pensions if they remarried sometimes lived in the marital relation without a ceremony in order to evade the law, and these cases were investigated in order to discover possible fraud.

Reaction of Corporal Tanner's Ugly Attack.

The encampment declined to go into the matter, but the fun of the thing is an investigation at the Pension office shows instructions were issued to examiners May 1, 1896, requiring them to ask widows the identical questions complained of, and these instructions were in force during the entire term as commissioner of Corporal Tanner, who has made all the present trouble.

To add to the exposure, it is shown that these instructions were modified by Commissioner Evans specifically so examiners were ordered not to ask the offensive questions unless there was evidence of the evasion of the law, and the examiner was instructed to avoid all unnecessary scandal.

From this it appears that Pension Attorney Tanner has forgotten what he did as commissioner, and made charges based on regulations which were softened by the commissioner he was attacking.

It is a curious result of the controversy, and will only confirm the President in his intention to sustain Commissioner Evans absolutely against the attacks of the penston claim agents, of whom Corporal Tanner has been the leader.

The discovery at the Pension office, it is said, will effectually put a stop to any demagogism in Congress.

REEVES REACHES NO DECISION.

Goes Home to Consider the Question of Running for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

Representative Walter Reeves left for Streator, his home, last night without giving out the slightest intimation as to whether or not he will enter the race for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

"I have the matter under consideration, and that is all I care to say at this time," he said. "I have met a number of my friends from all parts of the State during the last two days, and have been consulting the matter with them. I am now going back to my home, and will consider the matter carefully before reaching any conclusion. I may say I have been gratified at the many offers of support and the earnestness with which my friends have urged me to make the race, but it is a matter which calls for the most careful consideration, and this I propose to give it."

He declared if he concluded to enter the field it would not be as an anti-Tanner, or anti-anybody candidate, but simply as a Republican.

However, the Tanner element regards his prospective candidacy as distinctly anti-Tanner, not merely because he will be opposed to the Governor, but because, as it is charged, all the anti-Tanner following is behind Reeves.

"It is quite politic for Reeves to announce he is not opposing Governor Tanner," said one of the latter's lieutenants yesterday, "but the class of men with whom he is training doesn't confirm that statement."

Cook Expects Jones in October.

An added interest was given to the meeting of the Executive, Ways and Means, and Press committees of the National Democratic committee here next week by the report which emanated from Mayor Altgeld headquarters that Chairman Jones may reach New York on Saturday from Scotland and arrive in Chicago in time to resume the chairmanship of the national committee on Monday. This report was discredited among the "regulars," however, and Sam Cook, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, said it was his understanding Chairman Jones would not reach this country until October, as has been the understanding all along.

May Hold Convention Early.

The meeting of the committees will practically mark the opening of the Democratic campaign of 1900, as Sam Cook said yesterday that headquarters will in all probability be opened here immediately after the meeting. The statement is generally accepted as indicative of the intention of the Democratic managers to hold the national convention at a much earlier date than usual.

The "regular" Chicago Democrats believe the first meeting of the Press committee will result in the removal of P. J. Devlin as superintendent of the press bureau. Local Democrats will stoutly insist that this be done, and little doubt remains that it will be. He has been making preparations to fight, but it is not believed he will enter a strong opposition, as it is said he expects to be chosen press agent of the new bimetallic organization, which will open headquarters here soon.

May Use "the Man from Mexico."

It was reported yesterday the Democrats have under consideration a scheme to offset any advantage likely to come to the Republicans from the fall festival. It is said President Diaz will be asked to express an opinion on the silver question, the belief being it will certainly be favorable to the white metal that it will form a strong campaign argument.

J. M. Lane, chairman of the Democratic State Central committee of Kansas, called at the State Democratic headquarters at the Sherman House yesterday. He said there may be no fusion of the Democrats and Populists of Kansas next year, and was of the opinion Democrats have a chance to carry the State.

BUILD A SAMPLE GOOD ROAD.

Practical Illustration of Work at Small Cost Given at Danville (Ill.) Meeting.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—At the good roads convention in this city today, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, a strip of hard road was constructed out of soil as a sample.

The principal address was made by E. G. Harrison, government road expert, who contends that a hard road can be built out of prairie soil by throwing up a rounded grade, rolling the earth compactly and tiling the middle of the road. The prejudice against hard roads on account of expense does not apply to this system, as the cost is but little more than under the old system.

An organization of the district was perfected by the election of the following officers:

President—G. W. Hobson, Pilot.

Vice Presidents—W. C. Thompson, Vermilion County; Joseph Galloway, Iroquois; A. R. Hunter, Edgar; Ellis M. Burr, Champaign; Henry C. Jones, Douglass; D. C. Ganswaway, Coles; W. S. Seaton, Clark; M. S. Hosford, Vermilion County, Ind.; Charles Bright, Fountain County, Ind.; Jacob Sheffler, Warren County, Ind.

Secretary—C. E. Cottingham, Danville.

Treasurer—R. D. McDonald, Danville.

HELD FOR MURDERING KOELLER

Richard Honeck and Herman Hundhausen Formally Charged by Coroner's Jury with the Crime.

Richard Honeck and Herman Hundhausen, who are charged with having murdered Walter F. Koeller in his room at 55½ Fulton street, were held to the grand jury by a Coroner's jury without bail yesterday. The prisoners assumed an indifferent air. Walter Koeller's brother, George, testified briefly. Mr. W. J. Alexander, at whose home the Koeller boys lived, identified the two prisoners. She said they had gone to Walter's room, a struggle followed, and afterwards Koeller was found murdered. She was followed by Captain Alexander Campbell and other policemen, who testified to the arrest of the prisoners and their confession.

Probate Court Moves Its Documents.

Desks and documents of the Probate Court were moved yesterday into the court's quarters on the sixth floor of the Criminal Court Building. The new courtrooms and offices will be in shape for the business of the court next week. Chief Clerk Harry Hall superintended the removal of the books and documents from the old quarters on the South Side.

Train Kills 10-Year-Old Boy.

A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Wauconda, Ill., says Vincent Daly, aged 10 years, son of J. E. Daly, Town Supervisor, was struck by a Chicago and Northwestern train on Thursday morning and was so badly hurt that he died soon afterward.

Bowan Murderer and Suicide.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 14.—Joseph Simmons last night shot his wife through the head, and later his body was found on the Des Moines River bank with a bullet hole in the temple.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges
Last longer and use no more fuel.

DEFY MAZET LAWYER.

INQUIRY INTO RAMAPO WATER DEAL DEVELOPS LITTLE.

Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Hugh McLaughlin, and Edward Lauterbach Are Questioned—Croker Produces Result of His Moss Investigation—Then Returns to His Old Answer—Sharp Replies from Van Wyck—All Assert Affair Is Harmless.

New York, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Assembly committee that is investigating the municipal government had a quartet of celebrities before it today, comprising Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Hugh McLaughlin, and Edward Lauterback. They were plied industriously with questions designed to throw light on the Ramapo water deal, but their testimony proved of little value. Mr. Croker injected some added interest in the proceedings by a warm attack on Counsel Moss.

Springs the Moss Record.

"I have been looking up your record," he said, "as I promised last time I was here that I would."

Then Mr. Croker gave out copies of a long typewritten statement containing the general term report in the appeal in the case of People vs. Schooley.

The evidence showed that Frank Moss, as notary, certified to the signature of a person as having appeared before him and being personally known to him, when he admitted that the person did not sign the instrument in his presence nor was he known to him.

One of the Judges who passed on the appeal declared that the notaries who figured in the case should be prosecuted for their flagrant violation of the law.

Mayor Van Wyck was a peppery witness. He declared he didn't know anything about Ramapo, but didn't regard the affair as serious.

"It's simply a hullabaloo," he said.

Mr. Moss and the Mayor exchanged many personalities and kept the committee and spectators in an excited uproar.

Mr. Croker, in answer to many questions, replied in his old way that it was his private business.

He testified that he had not advised any of the commissioners on the subject of the Ramapo contract. Before he went to Europe last spring a committee of citizens had called upon the witness to urge the need of an improved water system. He was often visited by such committees seeking his aid and influence. He really intended to inquire into the merits of the Ramapo contract.

"What are you going to do in the way of advising after you have made your investigation?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I am not going to tell you. You're not here for a fair investigation," replied Mr. Croker. "You're here for one side only, and for one purpose only. I've been looking you up, as I said I would when I was on the stand before. You told me I might do it and I have done it. I will prove you now a man of bad standing in this city. I will give what I know to the press here today. I have here a decision from the Supreme Court."

So saying, Mr. Croker handed his written statement to the reporters present.

Tilt with Mayor Van Wyck.

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck occupied the witness chair just ahead of Mr. Croker. From the outset the examination of the Mayor by Counsel Moss took the form of an acrimonious colloquy, in the course of which Mr. Van Wyck intimated that Mr. Moss was seeking to reach a seat on the Supreme Court bench by pressing a partisan investigation and sneered at counsel's attainments as a lawyer.

Mr. Van Wyck began his testimony by saying he had, from the time he assumed office, been alarmed over the inadequacy of the Brooklyn water supply.

He had not given the Ramapo Water company contract consideration; it would be time enough for that when it reached him officially.

It was, witness understood, a mere option and could do no harm to the city. Witness had not consulted with the heads of departments regarding the contract; the officials, he said, were to exercise their own judgment and not to come to him for advice upon such subjects.

"When will it come before you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"When I send for it."

"When will you send for it?"

"None of your business."

The witness was not convinced there was fraud in the Ramapo contract, and advised counsel to call Controller Color and Bridge Commissioner Shea, the only city officials who had charged fraud.

Counsel began formulating a question as to the duty of the Mayor to remove Commissioners who were incompetent.

"Hay," broke in the Mayor, "you're talking of removals, and you have been talking of legislating me out. Why don't you go ahead and do it, and not be talking such impertinence?"

"And why don't you receive that list of stockholders you were offered yesterday? You talk as though Silas H. Dutcher, Levi P. Morton, and General Tracy, having stock in this company, are a pack of thieves."

Ends with Lawyer Lauterbach.

At the afternoon session the chief witnesses were Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn and Edward Lauterbach, the latter counsel for the Ramapo company.

Several communications were read, one of which was from Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central railroad, asking that it be placed on record that his company had no business transactions with Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. McLaughlin, during the course of his examination, pointed out that he had not held public office for twenty-five years, that he was merely a private citizen, and he, therefore, refused to answer a number of questions which he deemed concerned his private affairs only.

He, however, denied all association with officials of the Ramapo company in relation to the proposed water contract, and declared that he had had no conference with Richard Croker touching that matter.

He had no hand, he said, in "beating the Ramapo contract," and did not know of it until a week after it was beaten.

Mr. Lauterbach went into details regarding the stock of the Ramapo company, the list of which had been submitted yesterday, representing $2,500,000.

He had no knowledge of any transfer of stock without payment, except in his own case, he having received 250 shares for services rendered. He declared that during the last six months he could have sold his stock at par, showing the substantial condition of the corporation.

The case was adjourned with Mr. Lauterbach on the stand.

Match Company Wins Big Suit.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 14.—The $880,000 Nester-Reidinger-Diamond Match company suit was taken out of the hands of the United States Circuit Court jury today by Judge Severens and a verdict ordered for the defendant company. The claim was for damages for obstruction of logs in Ontonagon River by booms and piers put in by the match company. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

Peoria Man Is Appointed.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—On recommendation of Senator Cullom, Governor Roosevelt, and two universities, Ralph Dougherty of this city has been appointed by Commissioner Peck to the Secretaryship of the United States commission in charge of the educational exhibit at the Paris exposition. The appointee is a son of N. C. Dougherty, Superintendent of Public Schools.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Shippers did not seem disposed to bid grain rates up to bring the boats here, and the supply was too small to make a market. The only charter was the Curry for corn to Buffalo at 2½ cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Escanaba ore rate was made all another notch and charters were made at $1.30 to Ohio ports and $1.40 to Buffalo, Duluth, and Ashland rates hold at $2. Shippers to the head of the lakes picked up a number of boats at 60c, and the Milwaukee rate on first-class ore has settled at 70. On slow loads as high as $1.75 has been paid. A local owner was offered twenty-five cents to load wheat at the head of the lakes for next spring. This is equal to $1.60 per net ton as the first business offered for 1900. Charters: Schooner Corsica, Escanaba to Buffalo, Coal—Iowan, Jenette, Barlum, Iron King, Iron Queen, Avon, Ohio ports to Duluth, 50 cents.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived — Merrimac, Marion, Wolf, Sparta, Wallace.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Empire State, Langell, Jr. Up—Averell, Rice, Rodney Blake, Van Brocklin.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Tecumseh, Case, 12:40 a. m.; United Empire, 2:; Corsica, 6; Wawanosa, 8:40; Iron Duke, 9:30; Iron Chief, 10; Nebraska, St. Andrew, 10:30; Sauber, 2 p. m.; Reis, Norton, Massachusetts, 2:30; Gettysburg, Eber Ward, 3; Stewart, Golden Rule, Brake, 4; Trevor and whalebacks, 4:30; Shenandoah, Granada, Algoria, 5:30; Briton, 6:40; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 7:30; Glasgow, 8:40; Duluth, Queen City, 10 last night; Morse, Smeaton, 3:20 a. m.; China, 4; Superior, Isle, 8; Severona, Sicarna, Corliss, 9:15; Troy, Nicholas, 8:30; McWilliams, Zenith City, 10; Grover, Northern King, 11; Orion, 11:40; Mohawk, 2 p. m.; Magna, 12:30 p. m.; Fairbairn, Roebling, 1:30; Collingwood, 2:30; Myles, Merritt, 3; McDougall and whalebacks, 3:30; Kirby Hartnell, Gilchrist, Mecosta, 7; St. Louis, Champion, Milwaukee, Manhattan, 7:30; Frontenac, La Salle, Columbia, Siberia.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Wade, 9:30 last night; Governor Smith, 9:50; J. B. Ketchum, 10; William, Nirvana, Galatea, 11; Naples, 11:30; Cadillac, 11:40; Scott, 1:40 a. m.; Hawgood, 2:30; Gratwick, steel, 4:15; Delaware, 4:30; Alcona, 5:30; Lima, Mancie, Marcia, 8; Mary Bourke, 8:30; Drake, 9; Colonial, Strong, Bronson, 9:15; Peshtigo, 9:40; Alaska (steel), 11; S. C. Hall and barges, 12:30 p. m.; Nebraska (steel), 12:30 p. m.; Two Parkers, 1:30; Codorus, 2:40; Blanchard, Evans, 3:50; Lafayette, Fayette Brown, 4:20; Kendall, Troy, 5; Norseman and barges, 5:30; Southland, 6:40; City of Cleveland, Adriatic, 6:50; Gilbert, 7; Castalia, 7:30; Choctaw, Onoko, Onaseneis, Matanzas, Davidson, 7:40; Fryer, 8:30, Bowen, Manistique, and barges, Waverly, 10:30 last night; Bannockburn and consort, 11:40; Cumberland, midnight; Queen of the West, Tasmania, 12:15 a. m.; Hudson, 6; Smith, Three Brothers, Hattie Wells, Donaldson, 6:20; Nebraska, 6:15; Republic, 12:10 p. m.; Iron King and consort, 12:50; Mayflam, 2:40; Senator, 3; Monsanto, 3:10; Flint, Tom Adams, 3:30; Forest City, McGregor, 4:40; Seattle, Curtis Reed, Holland, 5:10; Owen, Michigan, Sacramento, 6; Scranton, 6:40; Cherokee, Chippewa, 7; Oscoda and barges, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—S. O. Neff, Elk Rapids; J. H. Mead, Albany; H. Cowles, Frankfort; City of Sheboygan, Van's Harbor; Ida, Manistique; S. Collins, Petitcinos, 7; Coal—Ford River; J. D. Marshall, Escanaba; M. E. Cook, Little Harbor; H. A. Richmond, Ludington; R. Campbell, Frankfort; Bayou, Menominee; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; D. L. Filer, Marinette; Rouse, Simmons, Manistique; W. Wing, Manistee; G. A. Marsh, Rapid River. Merchandise—P. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; Chicago, Lycoming, Chemung, Buffalo. Coal—Louisiana, Buffalo. Ore—Harold, Ashland. Light—S. C. Curry, German, South Chicago. Cleared—Merchandise—E. P. Wilbur, Toledo; Buffalo, Ogden, Grain—Hiwatha, Goodrich, Whitaker, Buffalo. Light—Arendal, Manistee; Lotus, Detour; O. Nye, Boyne City; L. M. Mallory, Port Rock, C. H. Starke, Rogers City; M. E. Cook, Little Harbor; E. Williams, Algona; M. D. Bulger, Ida, Menominee; D. B. Calkins, Ford River; J. D. Marshall, Escanaba.

This week, 15 best platinum photos in 8 styles, $2. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Trade "Lock Front." Mark.
B. & W. A Perfect Fitting Collar B. & W.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS, 6:09 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock Yards.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Friday, Sept. 15.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia via New York: close at 7:30 a. m. and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany also mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, will close at 4:30 and 10 a. m. Sept. 16, via N. Y. Times.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive at 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 5, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:30 a. m., 4:30 and 8 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. Sept. 18.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 4:30 p. m. Saturday until 7:30 a. m. Wednesday to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, Cal., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Sept. 18, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Sept. 17, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m.; final close Sept. 17, 2 a. m.

Note—Soldiers' mail to go via Vancouver must be specially addressed.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; somewhat warmer Friday, fresh easterly winds.

For Ohio—Fair Friday and Saturday, somewhat warmer Friday in southwest portion, fresh north to east winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair Friday and Saturday, variable winds.

For Upper Michigan—Showers Friday and probably Saturday, fresh north to east winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair Friday, Saturday fair, warmer Friday, fresh east to south winds.

For Minnesota—Fair Friday and Saturday, preceded by showers and warmer in eastern portion Friday, winds mostly fresh easterly.

For Iowa—Unsettled, warmer Friday, showers Friday, warmer in eastern portion, Saturday fair, westerly winds.

For Missouri—Fair Friday and Saturday, warmer Friday in eastern portion, east to south winds.

Local Forecaster.

Place of observation. | Height of Barometer | Temperature | Direction of Wind | Velocity of Wind | Precipitation in 24 hours | State of Weather

Time taken: Sept. 14, 8 p. m.

Abilene	29.88	90	66			Clear
Alpena	30.10	74	52			Clear
Atlanta	30.10	74	62			Clear
Amarillo	29.92	86	64			Clear
Battleford	29.78	64	48	S.W.	.02	Fair
Bismarck	29.88	70	56			Clear
Buffalo	30.06	76	58	N.E.		Clear
Boston	30.20	64	56	W.		Clear
Cairo	30.16	76	70			Clear
Calgary	29.80	68	46			Clear
Charlotte	30.18	68	54	N.E.		Clear
Cheyenne	29.92	82	58	N.		Clear
Chicago	30.08	84	66	N.		Clear
Cincinnati	30.22	80	70	N.		Clear
Cleveland	30.12	76	62	N.		Clear
Concordia	29.90	80	68	N.		Clear
Davenport	30.00	82	70	N.E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Denver	29.92	86	60	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Des Moines	30.02	86	72	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Dodge	29.94	90	70	S.E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Duluth	30.24	68	56	S.E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
El Paso	29.78	88	62	W.		Clear
Edmonton	29.64	70	48	W.		Clear
Galveston	30.18	82	72	S.		Clear
Grand Haven	30.28	84	66	N.W.		Fair
Green Bay	30.08	82	62	N.		Clear
Havre	29.98	72	46	N.		Clear
Helena	30.12	84	54	N.	.10	Cl'dy
Huron	29.94	88	66	N.		Clear
Indianapolis	30.20	82	66	N.E.		Clear
Jacksonville	30.02	78	68	E.		Clear
Kansas City	30.02	88	70	S.		Clear
Little Rock	30.08	74	60	N.E.		Clear
Los Angeles	29.76	76	60	S.W.		Clear
Marquette	30.16	74	50	S.W.		Clear
Memphis	30.08	74	60	N.W.		Clear
Minnedosa	29.84	74	50	S.		Fair
Minnedosa	29.88	64	70	S.		Fair
Montgomery	29.96	86	72	N.W.		Cl'dy
Montreal	30.14	72	56	N.W.		Clear
Nashville	30.14	72	56	N.W.		Clear
New Orleans	30.16	82	74	N.		Clear
New York City	30.26	70	60	N.		Clear
Norfolk	30.26	64	70	N.E.		Clear
North Platte	29.96	88	58	N.E.	.02	Cl'dy
Oklahoma	29.96	78	68	S.E.		Clear
Omaha	29.92	74	72	S.		Cl'dy
Palestine	30.02	84	68	S.		Clear
Parkersburg	30.22	80	64	N.W.		Clear
Philadelphia	30.20	68	64	N.W.		Clear
Pittsburg	30.28	80	64	N.W.		Clear
Pueblo	29.94	82	54	W.	.06	Rain
Qu'Appelle	29.80	68	46	N.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Rapid City	29.80	72	54	N.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
San Antonio	30.04	86	70	S.		Clear
San Francisco	30.16	68	52	W.		Clear
St. Paul	30.12	80	62	S.E.		Cl'dy
Salt Lake City	29.90	84	58	S.W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	30.30	74	46	N.		Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.20	86	72	N.		Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	80	70	N.		Clear
Vicksburg	30.00	78	68	N.		Clear
Washington	30.26	68	60	N.		Clear
White River	29.90	84	58	Calm		Clear
Williston	29.90	72	54	N.E.		Clear
Winnipeg	30.06	68	50	N.E.	.50	Cl'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Managat, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 58 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 59; 10 a. m., 59; 11 a. m., 60; 12 m., 60; 1 p. m., 61; 2 p. m., 61; 3 p. m., 61; 4 p. m., 59. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.72; 3 p. m., 29.72.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Age.		Age.
John Hanson	Bertha Larson	27—23
Rolline White	Maxine Margan	27—23
Ira Wm. Racine, Wis.	Nellie Jirbon	27—26
Alonzo E. Branch	Myrtle J. Stevens	31—27
Joseph Simpson	Cora Smith	27—23
Samuel J. Rector, Ella V. Griffith		27—27
George W. Clark	Ida V. Johnson	27—25
George A. Williams	Jessie Van Zoye	27—25
Oscar Jantzen	Anna Griesheimer	27—25
Nicholas F. Hall	Jennie Cupella	27—25
Richard Hall	Bertha E. Moore	27—18
Edward F. Bouldin	Amelia Matherson	27—21
William Jenkins	Christina F. O'Connor	27—21
John H. White	Charlotte R. Lisse	27—21
August R. Krueger	Gertrude M. Mallory	27—21
Harvey Behrens, Fond du Lac, Wis.	Greensdorf	27—21
James C. Ewer	Ada B. Walsh	27—24
Martin J. Lawson	Sidet M. Lawson	27—27
Albert J. Morgan, New York City	Blythe	27—26
P. Johnston		27—26
Frank K. Williams	Grace A. Fort	27—22
Raymond M. Wiglewski	Louise Witt	27—20
John Hutting	Margaretha Tobias	27—20
Frank Kowolowski	Mary Grunka	27—20
Christian Platt, Elgin, Ill.	Clara Schwartz	27—20
Joseph Quirk, Fla. M. Quinn		27—27
Albert Butkowski	Wiktia Chwaszcz	27—21
Seymour F. Brundage	Alice G. Lacock	27—21
Edward J. Delany	Bessie Nobriger, Springfield, Ill.	24—22
Herman Reisner	Anna M. England	24—18
Louis E. Goudy, Fort Wayne, Ind.	Florence	26—26
Ira E. Johnston	Ethel R. Hayes	27—26
Henry D. Mandeville, New Orleans		27—23
Jules Kelly, New York City		31—29
James A. Sweet	Caroline West	27—27
Thomas E. Hartley	Frank Van Riper	24—21

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health Department:

Allgeier, F. W., 58; 194 Washington-blvd., Sept. 13.

Babcock, Grace, 23; 211 Cornell-av., Sept. 13.
Brockett, Ellis, 27; 1451 Garfield-av., Sept. 13.
Burns, Mary A., 13; 974 S. Homan-av., Sept. 13.
Cohen, Isaac, 2; 1107 Lytle-st., Sept. 13.
Colean, Susan, 26; 3911 Dearborn-st., Sept. 13.
Dart, Samuel, 26; 3911 Dearborn-st., Sept. 13.
Flanders, Patrick, 1; 1107 Lytle-st., Sept. 13.
Halloran, James, 31; 6139 Dorchester-av., Sept. 13.
Hart, Gus, 2; 1107 Lytle-st., Sept. 13.
Hart, James F., 11; 1107 Lytle-st., Sept. 13.
Hart, Mary, 4; 1107 Lytle-st., Sept. 13.
Hart, Thomas, 6; 1107 Lytle-st., Sept. 13.
Hart, William, 9; 1107 Lytle-st., Sept. 13.
Hart, William, 9; 1107 Lytle-st., Sept. 13.
Hart, William, 9

The Tribune.

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Daily, without Sunday two months	1.00
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Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month	.75
Sunday issue, one year	2.00
Sunday issue, one month	.25

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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1899.

Swagger and Self-Respect.

Some university men are notoriously slovenly in the matter of dress, probably as a protest against the swagger of the city clerk. The question whether it is worth while to keep up appearances has been recently a subject of discussion in the Daily Telegraph, and the Cambridge Union Debating society has just decided that it is not desirable to do so. In their protest against the dude the Cantabs have probably gone too far. There is a great difference between swagger and self-respect; between the man who tries to appear twice as wealthy as he really is and the man who desires to maintain his proper position as a social unit.

Subtleties of Modern Journalism.

In an address at Oxford on Aug. 19, on "Modern Journalism," Mr. Herbert Paul regretted the fact that almost all newspapers were party papers. He thought it quite possible for a newspaper to support fixed principles and at the same time to criticise any particular government or any particular opposition. He referred also to the recent extraordinary extension of the law of copyright. At present the real author of a speech was not the individual who composed and delivered it, but the extremely accomplished gentleman who took it down. That was a depth or a height of legal subtlety to which he could not adjust his mind.

Transmission of Acquired Characters.

Professor Errera has thrown a bomb-shell into the camp of the biologists by an experiment which, he maintains, proves the inheritance of an acquired character. Natural Science, however, thinks that Errera's case is no more cogent than those which have been adduced from the study of alcoholism, where the germ cells are apparently affected along with the body—cases with which Weismann has duly dealt. That learned and sober journal, however, recalls David Harum's words: "A reasonable amount of fleas is good for a dog—they keep him f'm broodin' on bein' a dog," and reinterprets them, "A reasonable amount of such experiments as those of Errera is good for Weismannists—if so be they keep them from brooding on the perfection of their system."

Mr. Reed's Almighty Dollar Argument.

Thomas B. Reed says it does not seem to him it will be long before "the American people get tired of spending fifty million dollars a year" to conquer the Filipinos. This is the commercial—"what will it cost?"—view of the case. The same kind of remark was made by some pseudo-Americans during the revolution, and the rebellion, and at the beginning of the war with Spain. That Mr. Reed should state the question of the Philippine "insurrection" in terms of dollars is not surprising. He has cut short a notable political career, to devote himself to the quest of the almighty dollar. He is of the opinion that the Americans should sneak out of the Philippines if it costs money to stay there, even though other nations deem that withdrawal shameful. "The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels." Politically Tom Reed is a back number. If he will have the kindness to devote himself for a time exclusively to the practice of law he will confer a favor on his countrymen.

Bull Fights a Substitute for Lynchings.

The New Orleans Harlequin has come to the conclusion that most lynchings are inspired by a desire for excitement and not by a sense of justice. This conclusion is more reasonable than the cure it proposes. While it is desirous of going on record in small capitals to the effect that "some lynchings are right," it advocates the abolishing of the remainder by establishing public bull fights, cock fights, prize fights, and gladiatorial combats in which "bad niggers" shall be made to fight wild beasts in an arena for the delectation of spectators. "Time out of mind man has craved blood," says this Southern paper. "The nineteenth century has not extirpated the savage. The maintenance of the savage instinct is desirable. It means masculinity. It means aggressiveness, and aggressiveness is only another name for progressiveness." According to this logic, the South, which has shown such an abundance of savage instincts in the form of lynchings, must be the most progressive part of the country. By the same logic Spain must be the most masculine, aggressive, and progressive of nations, as it is the only one that satisfies its craving for blood in public spectacles of this kind. The Harlequin editor's logic is about as sound as his moral standards.

Passing Outburst of the Philistine Magazine.

An occasional flickering outburst from the Philistine of East Aurora, N. Y., serves only to illumine the darkness of oblivion that has settled over the great army of dead magazinists. It seemed but yesterday that the little winged things were crawling all over each other in a wild passion of unrest, like the harmless, mouthless sandflies that live and die by millions on a July day. Now they are all dead, and nobody remembers anything except that the Chap Book was the first and best of them. Nobody can tell why they lived or what they accomplished, but the Bookman once offered an ingenious explanation as to whence they came. It fixed the blame upon the London Saturday Review, whose cheap and easily imitated bitterness of criticism stirred young Americans to reach forth and pluck fame and fortune from the roadside by the same means. "Go to!" they said. "Let us found something and say something against other things." And forthwith there sprang up scores of these literary schemers, with associated women in black and red writhing predominantly on the cover. Within was the language of revolt. Instead young souls hung themselves nobody against something—anything—they didn't know exactly what, and tore it tooth and nail. Then the little magazines all died and there was silence and peace. Even the Yellow Book is as dead as Pharaoh. The Bookman says this revolt in Lilliput continues to be one of the unexplained mysteries of history, like the Children's Crusade. But perhaps there may be some significance in the fact that the free silver craze flared up and flickered down during the same years. Both were a sort of miasmatic emanation from the hard times and have been killed by the sunshine.

SECOND DAY OF THE CONFERENCE.

An hour was consumed at yesterday morning's session of the trust conference in discussing the proposal for a committee to whom such resolutions as might be offered should be referred. Many members objected to the consideration of any resolutions whatever by a gathering called together for discussion; others opposed the idea from admitted fear of being outvoted; and still others shrank from seeming to be bound by resolutions with which they might likely disagree. The proposal was finally adopted, however, by a good majority.

If as a result of the four days' debate the conference shall find itself able to agree upon certain questions concerning the trust problem it would be useful to have that agreement defined and registered. That there should be questions, and important ones, upon which such agreement could be reached is to be expected; and if, in spite of its diversity of opinion on other phases of the subject, the conference could agree upon these particular matters, a declaration to that effect would be valuable, at least as a landmark. The conference will do its best service in this direction, not by trying to pass resolutions of a highly controversial character, but by endeavoring to ascertain and announce the points on which there shall prove to be substantial unanimity.

The second day's sessions were cumulative in interest as well as in attendance. In the morning's debate upon the relation of the tariff to trusts the tariff reformers insisted that the tariff, though not in all cases "the mother of trusts," is the condition precedent upon which many trusts depend for their existence; and that, while these might extend their organization to international bounds if the tariff were removed, yet such combinations would be more difficult than national monopoly, and would at least be deferred. The defenders of protection unfortunately talked entirely around the subject, instead of at it, and the cheerful patience of the audience pending this confident but wearying digression was an exhibition of submissiveness not altogether to be admired.

The afternoon discussion of the relation of trusts to agriculture brought out (1) an arraignment of the combinations between railroads and warehousemen, by which railroads become virtually "merchandisers of grain," (2) a plan for a 25-year subsidy, of $1,000,000 a year, to shipping for the Orient, in order thus to promote agricultural exports; and (3) a demand by the President of the National Farmers' alliance for stringent anti-trust laws, national and State. A closely reasoned paper was also read on the relation of anarchy to trusts, in which a withdrawal of all legal guarantees for economic rights was urged as the only effective remedy for trusts.

In the evening session Governor Pingree charged the trust with reducing a great and important class of small proprietors to the position of employés, and with infringing the manhood of the country. Trusts were defended, on the other hand, by Professor Gunton of New York, as another economic device which enhanced the economic conditions of wage-earners and contributed to the independence of that class. The discussions were rendered especially interesting by partaking of the nature of a debate, in which each speaker related his remarks to those of his predecessors, and taken, as a whole, the addresses of this session were the ablest of the conference thus far.

An Object Lesson in Paving.

There is an interesting object lesson in street paving on that part of Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Rush streets, where a four-foot strip of asphalt has been laid for the use of cyclists, the rest of the pavement being granite blocks for the use of teams. It is well known that the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works had this strip laid especially for bicycle travel, and yet the street sprinkling men, either maliciously or carelessly, drive on it and keep it saturated with mud and water. The heavy teams carefully avoid the granite pavement and drive on the asphalt, careless of the rights of cyclists. It is the most popular strip of paving in the city. Then why not, since every one wishes to use the asphalt, pave the whole street with that material, which is less noisy and slippery and much easier to pull over than granite pavement? It is worth the while of any one who is interested in the question of street paving to visit that part of Michigan avenue and witness the popularity of that asphalt strip. It is an object lesson worth studying.

THE DECAY OF BASEBALL.

Once upon a time this city put on mourning when its ball club lost a game and when that club returned from a victorious tour it had a Dewey welcome. Men left stores and offices to go to the ball field. They knew the players in the home team and exulted in their powers. There is no more of that. There is no longer any civic pride in the local team. Business men no longer attend the games. In this city and in other cities baseball has ceased to be a high-class sport. It has become a low-grade pastime. It is patronized by the class of people who are interested in bicycle races, long-distance pedestrian contests, gamblers, horseraces, and the pool rooms. Baseball, once the sport of men and women of taste, is now the diversion of hoodlums.

There is no room for doubt as to what has pulled it down from its former high estate. Commercialism in part has done it. The players have become chattels. Teams are bought and sold and are transferred from city to city as if they were live stock. The men who are playing in Chicago this year may be playing in Cleveland or New York the next. That cuts up all sense of local pride in a club by the roots. There have been teams which really belonged to Chicago. Of late years there have simply been organizations of hirelings whose owners instructed them to hail from here.

Professional baseball is in the hands of a few men whose sole object is to make all they can out of a sport they have ruined. There is no competition among them. That championship, in the winning of which cities took so much pride once, has become a farce. Sometimes one man owns two clubs and makes draft on one to help out the other. If it becomes evident that Cleveland must be at the tail of the procession, its best men are shifted over to the St. Louis organization, both being under one ownership. Requisitions are made on Baltimore for the benefit of Brooklyn and on New York for that of Boston. No city can have any feeling of city proprietorship in a club under such circumstances. Strolling players have taken the place of the old stock companies.

Rowdyism has come in along with commercialism and has finished what interest was left in the game. Quiet, decent people can no longer go to baseball games because of the vulgarity and ruffianism displayed there. The morale of the players has deteriorated. They used to try to behave like sportsmen. They act now like foul-tongued bullies. When a question comes up for the umpire to settle, the players surround him and blackguard and threaten him. He is fortunate if he escapes without bruises. Fair decisions cannot be expected from a man in danger of being mobbed. Occasionally the contending players come to blows and the spectators, who went to see a game of ball, have to witness a game of slugging, garnished with profanity.

Baseball has fallen so low that gamblers do not think it is worth paying any attention to. They have not dropped it because they fancy it is not "on the square," but because it has become an uninteresting, second-class sport. It does not interest them now any more than a race between professional bicyclists does. Baseball has become the recreation of the people whom commercialism, vulgarity, and rowdyism do not displease.

DON'T SCARE McKINLEY AWAY.

The Washington dispatches say that President McKinley does not mean to let himself be entangled in a labor dispute over the corner-stone of the Chicago government building. It would be impolitic for him to do so when he can avoid all complications by staying away. He is under no obligations to lay the corner-stones of federal buildings. He will remain peacefully in Washington if the labor leaders are nasty and announce their determination to boycott the proposed celebration. If the President stays away other government officials will do likewise. The army and navy officers whose presence is hoped for are indifferent to the good or ill opinion of "organized labor," but they, Admiral Dewey included, will be willing to make the absence of the President an excuse for not coming. The Canadian and the Mexican officials, noticing how the affair to which they have been invited has been pruned of its most striking features, will be apt to say at the last moment that "unexpected business" keeps them at home.

It is more than likely that before long the Building Trades council will order a tie-up on the government building. The contractor for the granite work is using non-union labor. He got the contract in a legitimate way. There is no legal mode of taking it away from him. Nevertheless, it is quite probable that the structural ironworkers and all others now employed about the building will be ordered out, and thus sacrifice good jobs. If the Building Trades council thinks duty to its constituents requires this, so be it. Delay in the construction of the federal building will do no special harm. But the labor leaders ought not to carry their devotion to principle, or what they consider principle, so far as to blight the October festival, thus depriving hundreds of thousands of Chicagoans and intending visitors of the pleasure they have been anticipating, as well as marring what promises to be one of the most notable events in the history of the city. "Organized labor" cannot deem it wise to incur the odium such a destructive policy would entail.

DEFECTS OF THE TRUST ORGANISM

John Graham Brooks, whose thoughtful, dispassionate paper was the star of the first day's session of the trust conference, assumes that "the new combinations can in no sense be permanently smashed." Consequently the policy he advocates is one of supervision and regulation. He says:

> If the combinations are to work for public as well as for private good, three things must be brought about: Absolute publicity of methods and accounts; every artificial advantage given by the tariff must be removed; and railroad discriminations shall not be allowed to these combinations.

He says further: "Given an absolute publicity of facts, and the one dominating danger, overcapitalization, is already half met." But the evils of overcapitalization are so great that no half way measures will suffice. Publicity has been given over and over again to the fact that the common stock and much of the preferred stock of the newly organized "industrials" have no tangible basis. The lambs have been warned against these alluring soap bubble securities. They have been told that if they bought those bubbles one of two things must happen. Either the managers of these industrials would try to raise prices so as to be able to pay dividends on watered stock, and would fail ultimately, in which event that stock would be valueless, or those managers would at the first opportunity—in a few months, perhaps—sell out quietly and let the lambs be sheared.

But in spite of all the "publicity" which has been given the dangers of overcapitalization phantom securities are continually being fabricated and sold. Gullible investors have ears, but they hear not. So long as they are offered for less than a dollar securities the face value of which is a dollar they will be convinced that they are making a good bargain by buying them, though assured that those securities are but wind or water. Consequently, Professor Brooks' half-way remedy for overcapitalization needs an effective supplement.

It should be in the form of national and State laws prohibiting the issue of stock which does not represent tangible assets. The practice of issuing stock against existing or hoped for "good will" should be forbidden. It is too intangible and evanescent to be made the basis of securities. It is as variable and mutable as Virgil's woman. There is such a thing as "good will," and while it endures it should have its reward. Nobody will deny that. When an honestly capitalized corporation acquires "good will" by reason of the special ability of the men who conduct it they will have their reward. The bonds of that corporation will command a premium. Its shares, paying dividends above the average rate, will sell above par if the owners care to put them on the market. They will not be inclined to do so, but if they do silly investors will not hasten to buy them, because they like to buy securities below, not above, par.

When a number of plants are consolidated and stocks are sold representing their fair cash value buyers cannot be swindled. They have what they paid for. If the new concern acquires "good will" they have made a good investment. If money is loaned on such securities and the lender has to foreclose, he can lose nothing. Massachusetts has had for some years a law designed to prevent stock watering. Not long ago, when the Bay State Gas company attempted to issue four and a half millions of new stock without a corresponding money investment, the threat of the forfeiture of its charter made it desist. Legislation on this line by the nation and the States will make future overcapitalization an impossibility.

The capitalization of so-called "good will" in new trust companies should be prohibited by law.

USES FOR THE BOER "REPTILE" FUND.

THE TRIBUNE received yesterday a letter from a kind but anonymous friend, suggesting that it was in receipt of a large appropriation from the Boer "reptile fund" of fifty millions. This paper is unable to acknowledge the receipt of a donation from that quarter. Even though it may tend to depreciate in the minds of the Western public the value of THE TRIBUNE as an advertising medium, it must be admitted regretfully that the Boer government probably hardly thinks it worth while to subsidize THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. However important it may be as a molder of public sentiment among Americans it can have no influence toward changing definitely and positively the policy of the British government as regards the Transvaal. There is reason to believe that that government will not be influenced by any advice THE TRIBUNE may give it. Neither Queen Victoria nor Lord Salisbury reads the Chicago papers regularly or deferentially.

Any drafts the Boer government might make on the "reptile fund" to subsidize this or any other American paper would be a palpable misappropriation of funds. If that government contemplates such an expenditure, THE TRIBUNE commends to it Debs' advice—"Save your money and buy a gun." It is far more likely that THE TRIBUNE will subsidize the Boers by sending them contributions to be used for practical purposes than that the Boers will seek to subsidize it. It is unnecessary to attempt to buy up the American press, for spontaneous sympathy for the Boers has made it a unit in their support. Its unanimity is surprising. Even the New York Post, which has always taken the English side of questions, is outspoken in its condemnation of the English Transvaal policy. The only possible exception to the American consensus of sentiment may be the New York Tribune, whose editor was Ambassador to Great Britain during the Queen's jubilee and is favorably disposed to England for personal reasons.

The truth is that the course which England is pursuing is so indefensible that no conscientious, intelligent Englishman pretends to defend it. The kind, anonymous correspondent would do well to read the eloquent, trenchant, and convincing letter from Frederic Harrison to Lord Salisbury, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE. This is one of its sentences:

> And it is you, my Lord, whom our Queen will hold to be that one of her servants on whose head lies the weight of a war clouding the end of her long and glorious reign—a war which the majority of Englishmen know to be mean and unjust, which many men of great experience look on as charged with permanent trouble and possible disaster to our vast and scattered empire.

It would be a waste of money for the Boer government to lay out its "reptile fund" in this country, where the press without solicitation or inducement is on its side. That would, indeed, be carrying coals to Newcastle. If there is such a fund, the place to spend it is England. There is where it will "do the most good." It is English public sentiment the Boers want to enlist in their support. But a large part of the influential English press is taking of its own motion the same view of the Transvaal question the American press does. Englishmen like Morley and Harrison are speaking out fearlessly. It may be that they will be able to touch the English conscience before it is too late, and no reptile will be needed to win their sympathies. We hope the whole "reptile fund" will be spent for guns and ammunition.

THERE IS NO FILIPINO NATION.

President Schurman of the Philippine commission touched the fatal defect in the anti-expansion contentions when he said in his Ithaca utterance:

> The insurrection is not a national uprising. There is no Philippine nation. There is a multifarious collection of tribes having only this in common, that they belong to the Malay race. The multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the archipelago. The speech of one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors.

These facts go to the heart of the whole controversy. There is not and there never has been a Filipino nation. If the people who have so much to say about Filipino independence would investigate the real conditions they would be compelled to see that there never has been any power with which the American government could treat. There is no representative man or body of men who can speak for the different tribes in the islands, or for a majority of them, or even for a considerable minority. As President Schurman says, it is the Tagalos inhabiting a few provinces around Manila, and they alone, who are resisting the United States. The other tribes are neutral, except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagalos. They refuse to be represented by Aguinaldo or his band.

If there is a Filipino nation it would be gratifying to have the representative of Philippine sovereignty pointed out by some of the gentlemen who are shouting for Filipino liberty and who are declaring that "freedom will shriek when Aguinaldo falls." Where is this representative of sovereignty? Who is he, or what is it? When and by whom established? What King is there, or what President, or what Congress, except the sham affair appointed by Aguinaldo from among his own tribesmen? When, where, and how has this bandit chieftain exercised the functions of government or declared and maintained sovereignty?

There is no Filipino sovereignty, as Mr. Schurman has pointed out. There is not and never has been any government with a longer or better title to sovereignty than Spain had. The United States is the successor to the Spanish title. Here are sixty different languages spoken by eighty different tribes. Half a dozen of these tribes, exclusive of the Tagalos, have each a population of a quarter of a million. Some of the tribes are small, but all are distinct, with no governmental connection or representation of any kind. When has there ever been a people battling for liberty without some kind of representative authority with which to negotiate? Washington had back of him the Continental Congress; he was the military representative of all the colonies. When Bolivar fought for the freedom of three South American states he had a united people behind him in each case. When Kosciusko fought vainly for the independence of Poland he stood for a nation with a regularly constituted government. Aguinaldo stands for no nation and has no more authority to speak or act for the other tribes than has the Sultan of Sulu.

The eight or nine million natives scattered through the vast Philippine archipelago are unorganized tribes, as inimical to one another as the American Indians or the Bedouin. The pretended government of Aguinaldo does not differ in kind or degree from the government set up by the Mahdi in the Soudan, which had no standing in the family of nations. There is no assurance that other tribes would recognize Aguinaldo or any government he might establish. There is no entity to deal with—no authority to make a treaty with—if the United States were so disposed. Until there is some such authority a civilized people like the United States cannot withdraw and leave the islands to anarchy and chaos.

PIANOS AND PROSPERITY.

One can scarcely pick up a country newspaper nowadays without finding a paragraph announcing that one of the residents of the rural community which the editor supplies with news has purchased a piano for his wife and daughters. Such items were scarce three years ago. Not many people were buying pianos then, and that so many are making such purchases now is one of the best signs of prosperity. A piano is not a necessity in every household. There are few who play upon them that do so with any serious intention of making a life study of music. Yet the piano is one of the first luxuries that a man must buy for his wife and daughters—and he regards it as a luxury and is not likely to buy one unless he has all of the necessaries of life. When farmers are buying pianos they are prosperous. And not only is the purchase of pianos likely to continue but they will become more frequent when the farmers receive pay for the immense crops that they are harvesting this year.

What is the matter with E. Benjamin Andrews. Superintendent of Education in this city? It is not an uncommon thing for men of intelligence and culture to get on the wrong side of a question now and then, but E. Benjamin Andrews gets on the wrong side of every question. He was on the wrong side of the silver question before he came here. As soon as he was here he got on the wrong side of the educational question, and now he is on the wrong side of the Dreyfus question. The man appears to be intellectually standing on his head and topsy-turvy. He resembles those mirrors which give back distorted reflections, either magnifying or diminishing the figure of the person looking into them. He appears incapable of seeing anything in its due proportions. It has been said that this defect is due to the lack of humor. Is E. Benjamin Andrews destitute of humor; or has he a kink in his mental apparatus which prevents him from seeing the right side, or is he simply determined to be an "off horse," or what is the matter with him? In any event it is most unfortunate that an intellectual freak should be at the head of our public school system and it is also most unsafe, because there is no telling from day to day what such a man will do next. It is only certain that whatever may come up he will be on the wrong side of it. But that is not the kind of a man for this important place. It should be filled by a man with a level head and horse sense and one who will be on the right side most of the time at least and not on the wrong side all the time. Is it not about time for E. Benjamin Andrews to quit? Topsy-Turvy.

THERE is a natural feeling of curiosity to know whether the reformed spelling in the Chicago public schools is to be applied to the Spanish language.

MANY parents of marriageable daughters are enthusiastic over the proposition to boycott the French dressmakers.

"AS COMMANDANT at the Charleston Navy-Yard," pipes the Boston Globe, "Rear Admiral Sampson will find himself at home and among stanch friends." The Admiral may be slightly disfigured, but he is still in the naval ring.

MR. LENTZ, who thinks Dr. Altgeld is the "brains of the Democratic party," may never have taken a good look at Mr. Hogg of Texas.

IF the trusts find themselves outvoted, snubbed, or sat upon too hard at Central Music Hall, they can, of course, retire to some other hall and hold a trust conference of their own.

CARROLLTON, Mo., is pervaded by a burglar who is described as wearing a long black mask and smoking a corncob pipe. This distinguishes him from any burglar who may happen to be wearing a corncob pipe and smoking a long black mask.

THESE people who talk wildly of boycotting everything French are in danger of forgetting that two of Dreyfus' Judges voted to acquit him.

IN A MINOR KEY.

What Struck Him the Hardest.

"You have taken time, I suppose," said the inquisitive citizen, "to go around and look at some of the principal sights of the city. What has interested you most, if I may ask?"

"Well," replied the distinguished visitor, one of the delegates to the trust conference, "I think, upon the whole, I have been most impressed by your State street horse cars."

Candid.

"What is your own theory," asked the man who sometimes dropped in, "about these remarkable 'spirit photographs' you occasionally succeed in taking when some customer wants one?"

"My theory," answered the photographer, with a confidential wink, "is substantially the same as Barnum's—that the people like to be humbugged."

The Trusts.

It chiefly depends on the point of view
How the awful octopus looks to you:
It is good if you're in the pay of it,
And bad if you stand in the way of it.

No Half-Way Measures.

"Yes, I see," said the dermatologist. "One of your eyebrows seems to be a little heavier than the other. There is a part of it, too, that is white, but that can be dyed the same color as the rest."

"Good land!" exclaimed the caller. "I don't want it dyed. I want it killed."

Uncle Allen.

"From what I have read about Oom Paul Kruger," quoth Uncle Allen Sparks, "he strikes me as a man who can take in more beer and give off more scripture texts than anybody now on duty."

Not So.

"Science is so unpractical."

"How can you say that? My uncle nearly always lights his cigar by focusing the sun's rays on it with the scoriliest lens in his collection."

His Ideal.

"This," said the professor, "is my conception of a perfect day."

"How so?" asked the doctor.

"I am comfortable without either a straw hat, an overcoat, or an umbrella."

Vile Slander.

"Is it true that red-headed persons never become bald?"

"I think it is. But husbands of red-headed persons sometimes do."

Cholly Joins the Boycott.

He read about the verdict in the Captain Dreyfus case,
And a look of resolution hardened on his little face.
A straight course for a barber shop without delay he steered,
And parted with the pointed peroration of his beard.

Only One Philippine Question.

At the present time there is only one "Philippine question," and that is the quickest and best way to quell the insurrection. This is being solved by Secretary Root, and when Aguinaldo is a prisoner and his deluded followers have learned the power, as well as the mercy, of the great republic, will come the problem as to the best government of the Islands.—Louisville Post.

Don't Forget Porto Rico.

It is not yet time to forget our obligations to Porto Rico. At least $20,000 people must be cared for until a new crop can repair the recent devastation.—New York Tribune.

Frank Barber.

"Out again!" is the announcement frequently made displayed by a fire-alarm barber up in Kensington.—Philadelphia Record.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

TALLEST MAN IN PHILIPPINE ARMY.—It is perhaps not to be wondered at that Aguinaldo's little brown warriors run when the Colorado regiment appears in their vicinity, for the color bearer of that regiment is the tallest man in the Philippine army. In addition he is a former college football player and has distinguished himself by acts of bravery on several battlefields. Color Sergeant Richard G. Holmes, of whom all Colorado is proud, stands six feet six inches in height and weighs 216 pounds. Just before the Spanish-American war broke out he was a student at Lafayette University, from which he graduated. While in college he was for two years captain of the football team. Then he removed to Denver and was one of the first men in Colorado to volunteer for service. At the storming of Malate he was with the leaders when they reached the heights, and, after one man had been shot down while attempting to raise the flag and had fallen with its bloody folds draped around him, Holmes rushed forward and, in the face of a storm of bullets, pulled it to the top of the staff. He is said to be the most popular man in the regiment.

Sergeant Richard G. Holmes.

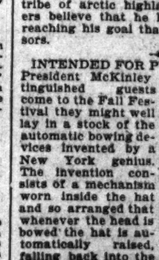
KEEPING COOL IN FLORIDA.—A suggestion which may be laid away for use next summer comes from a returning visitor to Florida. Each evening, an hour before the time for retiring, her maid filled an old warming pan with cracked ice, and, after waiting until the metal was thoroughly cooled, passed the pan between the sheets of the bed until they were thoroughly cooled. This simple device of the bedclothes found soothing and restful to the tired and heated body, and invariably produced immediate and refreshing sleep.

$8,000 FOR A BIRTHDAY PRESENT.—Miss Mary Crocker of San Francisco celebrated her eighteenth birthday last week. One of the features of the celebration was a call made by the executors of her father's estate, who handed to the young lady securities amounting in value to more than $8,000,000. There are two other Crocker children, Charles, aged 14, and Jennie, aged 12. Each of them will receive, on coming of age, equal shares in the estate of their father, the late Charles Frederick Crocker, its total value being $10,000,000. Miss Crocker was educated in Paris and New York and has already taken some part in San Francisco society. She is short and slender and is distinguished for her gracious manner. In common with her sister and brother she lives with her maternal grandmother, Mrs. A. M. Easton, at San Mateo, Cal.

Miss Mary Crocker.

WHY MEN NO LONGER DANCE.—The Draper's Journal, the leading organ of the trade in the world, has just completed a searching investigation into the causes of the present scarcity of dancing men. It comes to the conclusion that the materials now popular for the ball dresses of fashionable women are largely responsible. These fabrics and the materials with which they are trimmed are often so rough and sharp that they soon destroy "the gloss and perfect condition of a well-groomed man's dress suit." It is, therefore, with the idea of saving their dress suits that men decline to dance.

PEARY'S NEXT DASH FOR THE POLE.—Lieutenant Peary, who, as recently reported, is now encamped on North Greenland, has always had a theory that if proper precautions are taken and proper clothing is worn there is nothing to be feared from the extreme cold of the far north. His own recent experience, however, shows that he was mistaken. After exerting himself to the point of exhaustion he was caught on an ice floe, far from his camp, and was obliged to spend the night under a temporary shelter. As a result his feet were so severely frost bitten that seven toes are amputated. In spite of this accident he has determined to stay in the arctic and will start early in February on a dash to the pole by dog sledge. In the effort he will be assisted by an entire tribe of arctic highlanders. Many explorers believe that he has better chances of reaching his goal than any of his predecessors.



Lieutenant Peary in Arctic Dress.

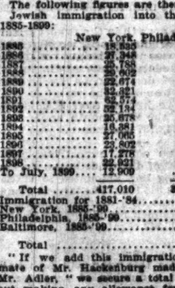
INTENDED FOR PUBLIC MEN.—Before President McKinley and the other distinguished guests come to the Fall Festival they might well lay in a stock of the automatic bowing devices invented by a New York genius. The invention consists of a mechanism worn inside the hat and so arranged that whenever the head is bowed the hat is automatically raised, falling back into the proper position without assistance. Other patents recently issued include a house mounted on a pivot and intended to prevent damage from tornadoes. One end of the house comes to a sharp point, which, when a heavy wind is blowing, is swung around into the face of the storm. A New Jersey man has patented a giant swing by means of which people are to be gently landed on board rapidly moving trains, thus making it unnecessary for them to stop at the smaller stations.

Automatic Bowing Device.

DEFEATED AN ENGLISH REGIMENT—E. R. Grobler, who was commissioner to the World's Fair from the Orange Free State, fought on the side of the Boers in the war of 1880-'81 with the English. During his stay in the city Mr. Grobler told many stories of his experiences during that brief struggle. One of these stories illustrates in a striking way the wonderful fighting ability of the Dutch farmers. The Boer forces, according to Mr. Grobler, were divided into companies of eighty men each. These companies were scattered along the border, each being one hour's ride from the next. One day a company of Boers discovered in the distance a large body of English troops approaching them. It was plain that they were greatly outnumbered, but their Captain gave the order to advance without hesitation. When they were within firing distance each of the Boer warriors was told to act as his own commander. They scattered among the rocks and the battle began. Early in the fight one of the Boers was wounded in the arm. He was at once set upon a horse and sent to bring the next company as reinforcements. When he returned with the eighty additional burghers, of whom Mr. Grobler was one, the British forces, which included an entire regiment, had sustained nearly 500 casualties, and the remainder, numbering nearly as many more, had surrendered to the Dutch, who were practically uninjured. It developed that the English, the sights of whose rifles were set for 1,700 yards, had neglected to lower them when the Boers attacked them at a distance of only a few hundred feet. Consequently their shots went wide of the mark, while the Boer sharpshooters, hiding behind the rocks, picked off man after man as they advanced.

Hall of Parliament, Orange Free State.

SHE SHUTS OUT SIN.—For the last three years Miss Sarah Cunningham of Vancouver, B. C., has been blind folded her eyes whenever she steps outside the door of the little cottage in which she lives all alone. Miss Cuningham is a woman about 40 years old. For years her conscience was troubled by the sights of sin and immorality everywhere visible as she walked the streets of Vancouver. Finally she decided that she could stand it no longer. If she could not put a stop to the wickedness which oppressed her she could at least shut out the outside world. Consequently she bandaged her eyes. Since that day, in 1896, her eyes have never looked upon the earth. As a result Miss Cunningham reports that she is becoming cheerful. The bright side of life now occupies her mind, and, though she is aware of the fact that there is still sin in the world, it does not trouble her as it formerly did.



Miss Sarah Cunningham.

DREYFUS CASE LOSES A CHARWOMAN HER JOB.—One of the people who have been seriously affected by the Dreyfus case is old Mrs. Bastien, who for years was the charwoman at the German Embassy at Paris. It was her custom to enter the embassy at 6 o'clock each morning for the purpose of emptying the waste paper baskets. The old woman was in the employ of the French secret service, and, it is said, in addition to the scraps from the baskets she was accustomed to gather up such papers as she could find in coat pockets and such drawers as were left unlocked. All the material so collected was carefully put into a receptacle and delivered to another agent of the secret service. The old woman could not read or write, and consequently was never suspected by the Germans. As a result of the Dreyfus case she has, of course, lost her position, and has, in fact, disappeared from Paris.

JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American Jewish "Year Book" for 1899-1900, corresponding with the Hebrew year 5660, which has just been issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America, contains some interesting figures relative to Jewish statistics in the United States. Cyrus Adler is the editor of the work, and of the figures relating to this country he says:

"As the census of the United States has in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based upon estimate, though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made.

"In 1818 Mordecai M. Noah estimated the Jewish population at 5,000. In 1826 Isaac C. Harby placed the figures at 6,000, and in 1840 these were further increased by the estimate published in the American Almanac to 15,000. In 1848 M. A. Berk placed the population at 50,000. In 1860 William B. Hackenburg put the figures at 230,257; in 1888 Isaac Markens put them at 400,000, and in 1897 David Sulzberger estimated the total at 937,800."

The following figures are then given:

Jewish immigration into the United States, 1881-1899:

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
1881	28,348	2,110	
1882	27,944	2,701	
1883	31,256	3,031	
1884	22,674	2,364	
1885	16,581	1,806	1,111
1886	32,174	3,064	2,111
1887	30,178	3,191	2,111
1888	27,005	2,191	2,111
1889	21,892	1,492	1,111
1890	17,276	1,759	1,111
1891	15,722	1,759	1,111
1892	12,000	1,000	1,000
To July, 1899	12,000	1,000	1,000
Total	417,010	36,390	20,140
Immigration for 1881-'84			74,896
New York, 1885-'99			417,010
Philadelphia, 1885-'99			36,390
Baltimore, 1885-'99			20,140
Total			547,936

"If we add this immigration to the estimate of Mr. Hackenburg made in 1860," says Mr. Adler, "we secure a total of 778,107, without making any allowance for the natural increase in twenty years, for the immigration through Canada and other ports of the United States than New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

"The following tentative estimate by States is given, being based, with a few modifications, on the table of Mr. D. Sulzberger:

Alabama	3,000	Mississippi	3,000
Arizona	1,000	Missouri	30,000
Arkansas	4,000	Montana	1,000
California	50,000	Nebraska	5,000
Colorado	10,000	Nevada	1,000
Connecticut	6,000	New Hampshire	2,000
North & South Dakota	3,000	New Mexico	1,000
Delaware	2,000	New York	400,000
District of Columbia	3,000	North Carolina	2,000
Florida	2,500	Ohio	40,000
Georgia	7,000	Pennsylvania	60,000
Idaho	1,000	Rhode Island	2,000
Illinois	50,000	South Carolina	4,000
Indiana	28,000	Tennessee	10,000
Iowa	5,000	Texas	7,000
Kansas	2,500

CLUB PLANS A RECEPTION

WOMAN'S ATHLETIC ORGANIZATION TO INVITE FALL FETE GUESTS.

President and Mrs. McKinley, the Latter Being an Honorary Member, Also the Mexican and Canadian Dignitaries on the List—Mrs. Lyon Starts for Washington on Tuesday with the Message—Ravenswood Young Women Entertain Wheelmen.

The Woman's Athletic club of Chicago plans to give a reception to President and Mrs. McKinley, Admiral Dewey, President and Mrs. Diaz, the Earl of Minto, and Premier Laurier on the afternoon of Oct. 10 during the fall festival.

Mrs. R. S. Lyon, manager of the club, will leave on Tuesday for Washington to carry the invitation of the club to President and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley is an honorary member of the club. Mrs. Lyon had a conference with Chairman Truax of the Fall Festival committee and left considerably disheartened as to the probability of the President being in Chicago during the fall festival.

It is the second time in its short history that the Woman's Athletic club has had its social plans threatened by labor unions. Strikes among workmen delayed the finishing of the clubhouse in Michigan avenue and made it necessary for the opening to be held in a house of laths covered with white sheets and hidden by palms. Now that the club has an opportunity to give a reception for its honorary member, Mrs. McKinley, and for the dignitaries to be present at the festival, the labor unions loom up again as obstacles.

"We want Admiral Dewey above all," said Mrs. Lyon. "'I have just seen Mr. Truax. It does look as though they would have to get this labor trouble straightened out or it will spoil everything. I shall go to Washington on Tuesday to carry the invitation to President and Mrs. McKinley. I have not seen the Board of Directors yet, but the invitations probably will be extended to the members of the club and their friends. Probably each member of the club will be permitted to invite one friend."

Elizabeth Burchenal, the gymnasium instructor in esthetic calisthenics and fancy dancing for the club, will arrive from the East on Sept. 25. Classes in the gymnasium will be opened on Oct. 1.

Give a Reception to Wheelmen.

The young women who will have direction of the Y. M. C. A. cycle races at Ravenswood on Sept. 23 gave an "entry reception" last night at the Y. M. C. A. Building in Ravenswood to the riders who have entered or will enter for the races. All the registered riders of Chicago were invited to be present. The reception was under the direction of the Entry committee, Miss Harriet Webb and Miss Louise Peterson. Mingled with the ice-cream and music was a little persuasion from the hostesses to induce riders not entered to enter for the races.

University Needs Tuition Fees.

Mrs. James M. Flower, a member of the Committee on Instruction of the Illinois State University, stated yesterday that there was a probability of the resolution of Dr. A. F. Nightingale, Superintendent of High Schools, for free instruction in the academic and other departments of the university, not passing the Instruction committee, to which it has been referred. Mrs. Flower stated that such action would mean a loss of $30,000 to the university, which, she said, had not the money to make such an offer. At present the tuition fee is $57.

State Federation to Hear Reports.

A considerable part of the program for the annual meeting of the Illinois State Federation of Woman's Clubs, to be held at Quincy on Oct. 18 to 20, will be given to reports from the committees on the industrial condition of women. Mrs. A. P. Stevens, chairman of the State committee, and Mrs. Corinne Brown, chairman of the national committee, will present the results of the work of the year, and Mrs. Charles Henrotin will speak on the Consumers' league.

The annual meeting of the Association of College Alumnæ will meet in Chicago on Oct. 26 and 27. Seventeen institutions will be represented.

PROBLEM IN THE "J. D. LEAGUE."

Postoffice Inspectors Asked to Investigate a Purported Chicago Organization.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Postoffice authorities of this city have been asked to look into a queer scheme, which has Chicago for its headquarters. Within the last few days many charitable, fraternal, and other organizations in Pittsburg have received letters from M. W. Meagher, secretary of the "National J. D. league," with offices in the Ashland Block, Chicago, calling attention to a Philippine census now being taken throughout the United States. The "census" covers the following "vitally interesting questions," according to the letter:

1. Should we prosecute the war against the Filipinos until they be subjugated?
2. Should we permanently retain the Philippine Islands?
3. What is your choice for Presidential candidate?
4. Who is the most popular lady in your locality?

The scheme of the "National J. D. league," according to the long prospectus sent out, is to assist in defraying expenses incidental thereto by charging a uniform rate of one cent for each ballot. All ballot sheets, blanks, and tally sheets are furnished free, according to Secretary Meagher.

The society entering into the combination is informed that it can retain one-half of the gross receipts obtained through its efforts, and that the other one-half must be returned to the "league." Instructions regarding the taking of the ballot are inclosed.

One paragraph reads, "There is certainly not a dead issue in any of the questions, and your organization would without expense to it, and with the expenditure of little time or trouble, enrich its treasury."

MESSAGE IN A POP BOTTLE.

"I Am Drowning in a Rowboat," Said the Note, Which Was Signed "L. Franklin."

A pop bottle containing the following note was picked up by Policeman Halecki of South Chicago Station on the beach at Seventy-ninth street yesterday afternoon:

To the police: I am drowning in a rowboat in middle. A hole was move in and no help in sight. L. FRANKLIN.

There are three L. Franklins in the Chicago Directory. One is Lesser Franklin, a real estate dealer at 128 La Salle street, whose home is at Franklin Park. The others are Lester Franklin, an actor, who boards at 282 Michigan avenue, and Ludern Franklin, occupation not given, residing at 11049 Lowe avenue. None of these is known to be missing. The message in the bottle is a mystery or a joke.

REPORT ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Debt of the American Board of Commissioners Shows a Large Increase.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions issued today its statement for its financial year. There was a debt at the close of the previous year of $40,291. The disbursements have been $692,446. The total receipts have been $644,200, leaving a debt of $88,537. The receipts from churches and individuals are in excess of those of the previous year $40,200; the receipts for the Woman's board exceed those of the previous year by $18,463. The receipts from legacies this year amounted to $102,219, which is less than the receipts from legacies during the previous year by $85,500.

Lawrenceville School Open.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The fortieth annual opening of Lawrenceville school took place today, the President of the Board of Trustees introducing the new head master, H. B. Fine. The assemblage present this year was estimated at 370 persons, the largest in the history of the school.

KNEW THE REAL SOUND.

He (who has just been accepted)—"You knew I loved you? How could you tell?"

She—"I suppose it was by the ring in your voice."—Moonshine.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Marriage of Miss Caroline Wilkie to Mr. Philemon B. Kohlsaat—Other Weddings—Personal Mention.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Mary Wilkie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Wilkie, to Mr. Philemon Bulkley Kohlsaat took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the Centennial Baptist Church, Jackson boulevard and Lincoln street. Miss Mabel Kohlsaat, Miss Georgia Bowen, Miss Laura Whitlock, and Miss Wilhelmine McDonald were the bridesmaids, and Miss Mary Eleanor Adams the maid of honor. Mr. Ernest W. Kohlsaat Jr. was best man. A reception was held after the wedding at the home of Mr. Harry A. Wilkie, the bride's brother. Mr. and Mrs. Kohlsaat will be at home after Nov. 1 at 311 Central Park avenue.

Miss Gertrude E. Ashton and Mr. Sheridan S. Badger were married last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Hoyne, 3243 Groveland avenue. The Rev. Ernest M. Stires performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Badger will be at home at 3030 Indiana avenue after Nov. 1.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Emilie Cluett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett of Troy, N. Y., and Mr. John William Scott of Evanston, on Tuesday, Oct. 3, at the Second Presbyterian Church in Troy.

The marriage of Miss Mabelle Arthur of Toronto, Canada, to Dr. Frederick W. Belknap, 251 Dearborn avenue, has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hately of Kenwood have sent out cards for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Laura Hately, to Mr. Allen Boyd Forbes on Monday evening, Sept. 25, at 8:30 o'clock, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood.

The marriage of Miss Sara Gertrude Kellogg to Mr. Arthur H. Perry will take place on Oct. 4, at 408 Belden avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindheim, 4220 Vincennes avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Lindheim, to Mr. Max Mish.

A golf cotillion will be given tonight at the Onwentsia club for the visiting players in the woman's championship tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wright, who have been traveling n Europe for several months, will return to Chicago soon.

Mrs. William H. Almy of Buffalo, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Albright, 1015 Jackson boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead Washburne, 154 Astor street, who spent the summer in the Huron Mountains, will return to Chicago next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Clarke, who are now at Manchester-by-the-Sea, will return to Chicago next week.

Miss Mabel B. Walton, 4740 Drexel boulevard, who has been spending the summer at Narragansett Pier, has returned to Chicago.

Mrs. John Vance Cheney and her daughter, Miss Hope Cheney, are expected to return to Chicago from San Diego, Cal., early in October.

Mrs. E. W. Morse, 606 Division street, has returned from Harbor Point.

Advice to Superintendent Andrews.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Acting on the suggestion of August Foltak, as published in "The Tribune" of today, and being a patron of the public schools, I express the opinion that Superintendent Andrews, by publishing his narrow-mindedness and making a "consummate ass" of himself by so doing, is not a proper person to superintend the education of the youth of Chicago. Egotism appears to be his ruling passion, and he reminds us of one whom Shakspeare describes in the lines:

"Ons whom the music of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony."

We commend to Mr. Andrews the words of Burns, and it would be well for him to ponder their significance:

"O, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."

LIMITS JUVENILE COURT WORK.

Law Is Held to Prevent Rather than Punish Crime—Judge Gibbons Releases Rasubarski Boy.

Under a decision by Judge Gibbons yesterday, releasing Mathew Rasubarski from the reform school at Pontiac, the Juvenile Court has not the power to sentence children to the reform school, though in cases demanding it the Judge may hold children to the grand jury for commitment by regular criminal process.

Attorney Harvey B. Hurd, one of the framers of the act under which the court was established, addressed the court during the hearing. He said:

"The intent of the law is not to create a court to supplant the criminal court. This court is not intended to try criminals, or to accuse the children brought before it of crime. It aims to prevent rather than punish, and, therefore, the court can hear all cases brought before it, either of dependent or delinquent children, and, where the necessity is shown to exist, can,as examining magistrate, hold the offender to the grand jury for indictment."

The case was a habeas corpus proceeding to liberate Rasubarski, who was committed for burglary. His parents reside at 37 Cherry street, and he was one of the first youthful offenders brought into the Juvenile Court. Though released from the reform school the lad, who is 15 years old, is not beyond the jurisdiction of the court. The order places him in the care of his parents and Probation Officer Mrs. Shellbrake.

GOES INTO NATIONAL GUARD.

Lake View Light Artillery Mustered In by Major Alfred Russell of the State Artillery Battalion.

The Lake View Light Artillery was mustered into the Illinois National Guard as Battery D last evening. An election will be held in a few weeks to select new officers. Major Alfred Russell, commander of the State Artillery Battalion, mustered in the battery. His full staff attended. The battery was established at the beginning of the Spanish war. Now that it is a State organization the members expect a new armory in place of the one at 1770 Wrightwood avenue. Up to last night the officers of the battery were: Captain, Allen Lester Fowler; First Lieutenant, Sherman Peterson; Second Lieutenants Morris Wollman and Gunnar Gram.

SEA SERPENT AT VANCOUVER.

Creature with Head Like a Wolf Captured by Fisherman at Ewclates Rapids.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—A sea serpent, which has been on exhibition here ever since it was caught, was captured by Andy Forbes a few days ago in the Ewclates Rapids, 300 miles from Vancouver.

The serpent is about eight feet long, and measures four inches through at its thickest part. It has a large head, shaped like that of a wolf.

When captured the big serpent-fish almost demolished the boat with its fangs, which are over an inch in length.

Fair for Jackson Park Sanitarium.

Woodlawn Tennis club will give a fair tonight and tomorrow night on its grounds at Sixty-sixth street and Monroe avenue for the benefit of the Jackson Park Sanitarium. The young people of the club will disguise themselves in clothes of home make, and conduct the usual money-making devices of a country fair. There will be a "blindpig," cane-ringing stand, a gypsy fortune telling tent, etc. Philip S. Brown is President of the club.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

'Twas Ever Thus.

"NOW, you take my boy," said the job printer. "He's going on 17 years of age, Charlie is, and he's just as bashful as can be. Why, he's worse than a girl. I'll bet you if a girl was to come into this office now and he was here he'd climb out of that window and crawl along that ledge till he came to some window that's open somewhere and he'd go through that and through some of these offices and manage to get away somehow.

"But I'm glad he is that way. You bet your boots I am. I'd sooner he'd be that way than to be like I was when I was a youngster about his age. Of course, I wouldn't have him know it for anything in the world, but I was a regular dickens after the girls when I was his age.

"I used to know some regular little 'daisies,' as we used to call them then. I suppose you would call them 'peaches' nowadays. And there wasn't only one of them then; there was lots of 'em. All nice, good girls, too.

"Why, I remember how my daddy pretty near caught me one time with the prettiest little girl. Gee! You ought to see those pretty blue eyes of hers. I tell you, girls don't have eyes nowadays like they used to have.

"Why, this girl had eyes as blue as the sky above, and her hair was just as yellow as gold. Looked like this regular molasses candy we used to pull when we went to the parties in the winter time.

"Of course, I wasn't in love with this little girl. I was too young to know what love meant—then. But I used to think right smart of her, any way, even at that age. So I used to steal my time off every chance I'd get away from my daddy's grocery store and go around where she was. You bet, I could pretty near always know where to find her, too. If she wasn't taking a letter or something to the postoffice for her mother she was doing something somewhere and I didn't have much trouble in finding out where she was.

"Well, let's see, I'm kind o' off my subject, ain't I? I started out to tell you how I pretty near got caught by the old man one time. But you bet your boots I never let him hear me call him that. Why, he'd a' killed me just as quick as I'd kill Charlie if I ever caught him calling his father 'the old man.'

"Any way, my father wanted me to go some place for him one time. I forget just what it was I was to get, but he'd called my attention to it and I knew it was my place to go. Even if it hadn't been called to my attention, it was my place to be around when he wanted anything done, and I knew it, too.

"Well, this time I was speaking of my father wanted me to take the coal oil can and go and get some coal oil. But I was such a dickens after the girls just about that time that I couldn't find time to do what my father wanted me to. So this particular day he came looking for me with the coal oil can in one hand and a piece of a barrel stave in the other.

"It just happened that I was standing around the corner, where the old gentleman couldn't see me, and this little blue-eyed girl, she was standing on the corner talking to me.

"All of a sudden she says to me, 'O, Charlie, here comes your father!'

"Well, of course, I knew it wouldn't do any good to run; he'd a' caught me, anyway. So I'd just about made up my mind to take a good licking, when I heard my father stop and ask her if she'd seen me any place.

"'No, sir, Mr. Warren,' she spoke right up and said, 'I haven't seen him any place.'

"Well, of course, it wasn't just exactly right for the girl to lie that way, but it saved me from a dam good licking, and I tell you I appreciated it. The memory of that lie got many a new bonnet or a silk dress for her later on in life before she died.

"You see, it was Charlie's mother told that lie to save me from a licking. She was a good woman, and I'm awful glad Charlie takes after her instead of me. I wish he was here now. I'd like to send him out for the beer. Wait until I take a look out of the window and see if he's any place around."

The job printer got up and went to the window. Some dust or something must have got into his eye, for when he turned around he was wiping it with his handkerchief.

"Never mind," said I. "Give me the coin and I'll go. It's my treat, anyhow."

Just around the corner I saw Charlie talking to a girl with blue eyes and yellow hair.—St. Louis Republic.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Among the many peculiar features of European royalty is the continuance of the use of certain titles which have long ceased to have any meaning or "raison d'être." Thus the King of Portugal still signs himself "King of Morocco," although five centuries have elapsed since the dignity was conferred upon one of his ancestors by the papacy. Portugal having not only no possessions but not even any interests in Morocco. The Emperor of Austria still retains among his titles that of King of Jerusalem and of Grand Duke of Tuscany, although Jerusalem has for centuries belonged to Turkey, while Tuscany now forms part of the kingdom of Italy, in which latter the duchies of Parma, Modena, Guastalla, etc., are comprised, although Francis Joseph is still officially designated as sovereign thereof. He likewise includes among his titles that of Grand Voyvode, or Prince of Servia, which is now an independent kingdom under the rule of Alexander of Obrenowitch.

Little King Alfonso of Spain, like Francis Joseph, styles himself King of Jerusalem and adds thereto the dignities of King of the two Sicilies, of Navarre, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Milan, Count of Flanders and of Tyrol, Sovereign Prince of Gibraltar, of the Eastern and Western Indies, and of the entire oceanic continent. It is hardly necessary to point out that the two Sicilies now form part of Italy, as does also the dukedom of Milan. The countship of Flanders and the dukedom of Brabant are comprised in the kingdom of Belgium, while the kingdom of Navarre and the dukedom of Burgundy are incorporated in France. The so-called oceanic continent—namely: Australia, as well as the Eastern Indies and Gibraltar—belongs to England, while Spain's possessions of days gone by in the Western Indies are under the rule of the United States.

King Humbert of Italy persists in remaining Duke of Savoy and King of Cyprus, although Savoy belongs to France, while Cyprus is held by Great Britain on lease from the Sultan. Even the Kaiser, although his monarchy is of relatively modern origin, bears a number of titles which have no actual basis. For Nuremberg, of which he styles himself the Burgrave, is in the independent kingdom of Würtemberg, while Orange, of which he styles himself Prince, is in France, and the title strictly belongs to the reigning house of Holland. The King of Denmark remains Duke of Schleswig and of Holstein, which both belong to Prussia, and of Oldenberg, which is an independent state under a Grand Duke of its own, while even Queen Victoria's second son, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, proclaims himself Duke of Westphalia, in spite of the fact that Westphalia forms part of the dominions of his nephew, the Kaiser.

The queerest instance of this kind, however, is the case of the Grand Duke of Oldenberg, who, not content with describing himself, like the King of Denmark, as Duke of Schleswig and of Holstein, which, as stated above, belonged to Prussia, persists in adding to his other titles that of Crown Prince of Norway, in spite of the fact that Norway is under the rule of King Oscar of Sweden.

These are only a few instances of the same kind that could be cited. But they may serve to call attention to the tenacity with which these monarchs of the old world stick to titles that have become in every sense of the word obsolete, as, for instance, good old Queen Victoria, who never fails to solemnly describe herself as Defender of the Faith, although the title in question was conferred upon one of her Catholic predecessors by a Pope for the energy with which he championed the cause of Romanism against the reformation.

General Sir George White, as Quartermaster General of the British army at the War department in London, while not displaying the kind of ability required for the duties involved, is on the field undoubtedly a gallant man and wears on his breast the Victoria cross, with a clasp, the cross itself having been conferred for his action in routing an Afghan force which outnumbered his own by eight to one, he himself inaugurating the defeat of the enemy by seizing a rifle and shooting down with his own hand the Afghan leader.

The clasp to the cross, which is only rarely granted, was the reward of his having during the battle of Candahar rushed out in advance of his men under a heavy fire and captured one of the enemy's field pieces single-handed.

After all, his shelving takes a rather pleasant form. For the Governorship of Gibraltar is an agreeable and responsible post, worth some $30,000 a year, besides large allowances, and has the the advantage of being within easy reach of Paris and London and of being infinitely more healthy than Malta.

The young Oriental Prince who has just met with such a severe carriage accident at Royat, in France, having a number of his bones broken, is not, as has been asserted, the Crown Prince of Siam, but the ex-Emperor of Annam, who for a number of years past has been a state prisoner of the French government and one of those numerous dusky ex-sovereigns who are dependents upon the bounty of the French republic. Ever since he was deported from Annam, owing to the discovery that he was implicated in native intrigues against France, he has been residing in Algeria, where he occupies a handsome villa not far distant from the one assigned to the ex-Queen of Madagascar. He enjoys a good deal of freedom, rides a bicycle, has become an expert amateur photographer, and has taken lessons in painting, besides which he attends all official and social entertainments, as well as the theaters, arrayed in the most faultless of European evening dress. This year he was allowed to go to the baths of Royat for the benefit of his health, and next year, alone with the ex-Queen of Madagascar and the ex-King of Dahomey, he is to be permitted to pay a visit to the Paris exhibition.

In good old times Ambassadors were wont to travel to their posts with a good deal of pomp and splendor, while much state characterized their entry into the capital of the country to which they were accredited. All this has been done away with, save in the Orient, by railroads, on which envoys now travel as ordinary passengers.

The Count of Fontalba, however, who has lately been appointed Portuguese envoy to the court of Austria, has reverted to the old-fashioned and more picturesque methods of proceeding to his post. For he has just made a species of state entrance into Vienna in a handsome coach drawn by six superb and gigantic mules gorgeously caparisoned, the sleek and well fed appearance of which gave little or no indication of the fact that the Count had driven them all the way from Lisbon, occupying some six or eight weeks on the journey.

Strange though it may appear, there are still some members of the great nobility in Europe who are old fashioned enough to be averse to travel by railroad and who make a point of invariably driving or posting in old-fashioned style. Notable instances in point were the late Count d'Orsay, a distant relative of the so celebrated tailors' model who was the friend of Lady Blessington, while another was the late Duke of Ossuna, the great Spanish magnate, who, like the Count of Fontalba, drove all the way on one occasion from Madrid to St. Petersburg, using relays of his own horses and sleeping in one of his own palaces or castles every night.

OFFER TO FIGHT "BLIND PIGS."

Hyde Park Saloonkeepers Lose Business and Are Willing to Join Hands with the Police.

Hyde Park saloonkeepers who pay a license claim "blind pigs" divert much business from them. Saloonkeepers' association has offered to join hands with the Hyde Park police in the effort to suppress them. Heretofore the association has been working quietly, but it has been expensive and the results have been small. The police say when "blind pig" keepers are arrested the brewers pay all the expenses of defense and protect owners as much as possible. The measures taken by the Saloonkeepers' association may cause a conflict between the brewers and the saloon men.

Two-Cent Fare Is a Success.

Sales of two-cent fare tickets on the Chicago General railway were 61 per cent greater during the last three days than during the preceding three week days in which the low rate was in operation, according to C. L. Bonney, President of the company. Mr. Bonney said the first week's operation of the road under the low rate had proved it would be a success financially. The receipts for six days under the two-cent rate were practically the same as under the old 5-cent rate, showing enough additional passengers were carried to make the difference in receipts.

EXPORT EXPOSITION OPEN

M'KINLEY STARTS MACHINERY AT PHILADELPHIA'S BIG SHOW.

President Sends a Message Saying the Display of American Resources Marks an Important Advance in Trade—Congressman Hepburn Delivers the Address of the Day, Declaring New Markets Must Be Found to Keep the Laborer in Employment.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14.—The National Export Exposition was formally opened at noon today, when a message was received from President McKinley extending greetings. Many home and foreign dignitaries were present. At 2:15 President McKinley at the White House pressed the telegraph key which started the machinery. Previous to this action the President sent the following message to Director General Wilson:

The opening of the National Export Exposition marks another important and most gratifying advance in the extension of our trade and commerce and the promotion of more cordial relations in these respects with other nations. Accept for yourself and your associates my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the abundant realization of your most sanguine hopes of success and influence of this undertaking.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Address by Hepburn.

Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa delivered the address of the day, saying in part:

"There are 19,000,000 people in the United States who labor, who earn wages, who aid in creating wealth. Fifteen millions of this number possess the entire political power of the nation. The perpetuity of this government is dependent upon keeping this great army of laborers employed and being employed, content.

"The preservation of this labor field, a labor field in which every man can have a place to work, have a satisfactory wage, and to so enlarge this labor field from year to year as to make places for the additional millions of men, women, and youth who are seeking places in it, is the great problem that we must solve."

The demands of agriculture, Mr. Hepburn said, will not enlarge the nation's labor field to any extent, owing to the use of improved machinery, which diminishes the aggregate of human labor on the farm. To manufacture and commerce, he asserted, the people must look for increased employment.

Even this field, said the speaker, is limited owing to the introduction of inventions, but more especially because of the want of markets. Unlimited markets, he declared, would solve all the questions of labor and wages which may confront the country.

Problem of the Hour.

"We are selling many millions worth of manufactures abroad more than we buy," he continued, "but to keep our people employed we must do more. This great question can only be solved by securing our full share of trade in the markets of the world.

"We have met here today to inaugurate what I believe will be one of the most important of aids to the American manufacturer and trader in capturing our share of the commerce of the world. What modern arms are, what a battleship is in martial contests, this institution, this 'export exposition' that is opened in this city today, is to be to us in our efforts to secure our rightful share of foreign commerce."

Gauntlet Down, Says Stone.

Governor Stone, in the opening address, said in part:

"By the exhibition this country throws down the gauntlet to the world and challenges any and all countries to produce articles as good and as cheap as these here exhibited.

"Our industries have outgrown the wants of this country, and our products are now competing with the foreign producer, not in our territory, but in his territory. This foreign demand has relieved the pressure here and helped prices. We are now fairly in the race for the world's trade.

"Our only drawback is shipping facilities. We have protected and fostered our industries, but we have neglected our shipping. Today our exports are carried in foreign ships and we are paying $180,000,000 each year to foreign shipowners.

"This is a reflection on our statesmanship. It ought not to be. Our ocean freight should be carried in American ships. If the circumstances do not justify the construction of American ships in American docks Congress should by subsidy or otherwise make it an inducement to capital to embark in this enterprise."

HEARTY WELCOME AT DENVER.

Colorado Volunteers Taken in Hand by the People Upon Reaching the State Capital.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 14.—The Colorado volunteers were heartily welcomed home today when the soldiers' train reached the union depot at 10 o'clock.

After the greetings of relatives the volunteers fell in line and were escorted by a procession to the capitol. All the soldiers were crowned with wreaths of mountain holly and showered with flowers by hundreds of young girls.

On the capitol grounds were assembled thousands of school children, who sang "America" in chorus.

An address of welcome was delivered by Governor Thomas, who presented a new flag to Colonel H. B. McCoy for the regiment.

Addresses of welcome on the part of the nation were delivered by United States Senators Wolcott and Teller.

A banquet was served for the volunteers and during the remainder of the day they enjoyed the freedom of the town.

SENDS QUITMAN TO AN ASYLUM.

Young Man Who Protested Love for Miss Peacock Committed to Kankakee by Judge Carter.

A. U. Quitman, the bookkeeper who stood on the porch of the C. D. Peacock residence, 1718 Indiana avenue, last Friday night, and made protests of his love for Miss Peacock, for which he was arrested, explained his mental condition to Judge Carter in the insane court yesterday. He said the disturbance was prompted by his great love for Miss Peacock, whom he knew to be in Europe, but whose unconscious influence over him was so great he could not remain away from her house, even when she was absent.

Quitman is not an incurable, and Judge Carter made an order sending him to Kankakee Asylum.

Six other patients who appeared in court were held not to be insane. They were: Helga Peterson, Margaret Sage, John McGuire, J. J. Leary, Joseph Kobout, and Bartolome Hlersney.

I. O. O. F. EXCURSION TO DETROIT

Via Wabash Railroad.

For meeting Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Detroit, Mich., Wabash will sell tickets from Chicago Sept. 15, 16, 17, at $7.75 for the round trip. Compartment sleepers; free chair cars. Write for particulars. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

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AREND'S KUMYSS Is the Original, the best, the only kind. 31 for a delicious Beverage of Health. Recipes and Circulars Free. Telephone Main 1580.

SEPTEMBER.

The alarming reductions we are now making on several hundred pieces of parlor furniture may seem exaggerated, but a combination of peculiar circumstances makes it possible to sell these goods at less than half price, the makers standing the loss and our customers receiving the benefit. The goods are all substantial, well upholstered, filled with moss and hair and made in muslin. The coverings are all of imported tapestries and silk damasks worth from $4.00 to $11.00 per yard.

As illustrations of these phenomenal bargains, we mention:

Four-piece Parlor Suits, large sofa, arm chair, rocker and parlor chair, covered in silk brocade, reduced from $100 to $40.

Some Hand Carved Three-piece Parlor Suits, covered with imported damask, the sofa of which is reduced from $55 to $22; the arm chair from $42 to $17; the parlor chair from $25 to $10; or the three pieces from $122 to $49.

Massive Carved Three-piece Parlor Suits, in mahogany or golden oak finishes, have the $50 sofa marked at $20; the $35 arm chair at $14; the $20 parlor chair at $8; or the entire suit of three pieces reduced from $110 to $42.

Solid Mahogany Parlor Suits that regularly sold for $128 are marked $52.

Three-piece Parlor Suits, covered in rich damasks, that originally sold for $70 have been reduced to $28.

Mahogany Conversation Chairs, covered in imported fabrics, reduced from $50 to $20.

Mahogany Carved Divans of unique design, reduced from $35 to $14.

English Oak Corner Chairs in rich velour coverings marked down from $27 to $10.75.

Mahogany Club Chairs reduced from $30 to $12.

Large Easy Chairs, with spring back and spring seat, covered in tapestries, marked down from $36 to $14.50.

Solid Mahogany Window Seats reduced from $35 to $14.

Three patterns of Morris Chairs, with spring seat and spring back, covered in rich velours, reduced from $38 to $15.25.

Solid Mahogany Full Spring Seat Parlor Chairs reduced from $15 to $6.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street.

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Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

SEALED BIDS
will be received until noon Sept. 20th, 1899, by the City Clerk's Office, Manistee, Mich., for $100,000 to $110,000 3 per cent coupon Water Works bonds. Interest payable semi-annually. Principal $10,000 yearly.
The right to reject any and all bids reserved.
By order HENRY TAYLOR, City Clerk.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Furnished Room from Sept. 1 next to June 15, 1900.
With floor or more sleeping rooms and reception rooms, in a private family, where he will board. North of Chicago Ave., West of State, north of Oak. Address, stating location, rent, etc., Z 187, Tribune.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office, Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 28, 1

GIANTS RALLY IN NINTH.

CALLAHAN'S ERRORS, FOLLOWED BY HITS, BRING TYING RUNS.

Chicago Loses a Victory at Last Minute --Darkness Stops Game with Score Even--Bradley and Curley Play Good Ball -- Brooklyn Beats Pittsburg Twice and Boston Is Downed by St. Louis -- Philadelphia Keeps on Winning.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	88	37	.704	Chicago	66	63	.512
Philadelphia	83	47	.606	Pittsburg	62	66	.484
Boston	77	50	.606	Louisville	59	69	.461
Baltimore	73	52	.584	New York	52	73	.416
St. Louis	72	56	.557	Washington	46	80	.365
Cincinnati	72	58	.554	Cleveland	19	116	.141

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 8; New York, 8.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 5.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 1.
Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 11; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 4.
Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Louisville at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Baltimore.
Cleveland at Washington.

CALLAHAN'S ERRORS ARE COSTLY.

Wild Throw and Fumble Give Giants Tying Runs.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Chicago refused to accept a game from New York today. Burns' men were four runs in the lead, had two New-Yorkers out, and the bases clear in the ninth inning, yet Freedman's unfortunates tied the score. Chicago, in its half, accomplished nothing, and, as it was growing dark, the game was called a tie at 8 to 8.

To Pitcher Callahan the result was chiefly due, as he made a frightful error in the critical point, and followed it by a misplay on a difficult chance a little later, which gave opportunity for the tying run to cross the plate. Martin started the ninth with a base hit, Carrick hit sharply to Curley, with the result that he and Martin were doubled, Curley tossing the ball to Magoon, who relayed it to first, and barely got his man there.

Van Haltren drove a sharp grounder to Curley, which that youngster fumbled, but it was an excusable error. Then the real trouble started. O'Brien hit to left. With runners on first and second, Foster hit a bounder to Callahan, who had plenty of time to field the ball, but for some reason made an awful throw to first. The ball went to the stand, Van Haltren and O'Brien scoring, while Foster traveled to third. Davis hit safe to left and Foster made the third run, while a small crowd in the stand yelling to the best of its ability. One run was now needed to tie, and on the first pitched ball Davis broke for second. He got a good start, but Chance's throw was away short and bowled on out to center, where Curley fortunately was waiting to receive it. A hit would now tie the score, and Doyle, who was the next batter, had hit the ball hard every time he faced Callahan.

This time he sent a smart bounder straight at Callahan. The pitcher knocked down the ball and it caromed off toward first. Callahan chased after it and attempted to bat the ball to Ecker, but it hit the ground. Ecker, the base man and rolled several feet away. By this time Davis was chasing toward home, Curley had run up near first, and picking up the sooner how hide he made a desperate effort to cut off the tying run at the plate. His throw was not bad, if probably was too late, anyhow, and the score was tied. A moment later Doyle was caught napping off second and chased down between bases, although it looked as if he was really safe at second when finally called out.

Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LB
Ryan, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curley, 2b.	5	0	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf.	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	5	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	5	1	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	3	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Magoon, c.	4	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chance, c.	4	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, p.	4	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Totals.	38	8	11	13	27	16	4	1	1	0	0

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LB
Van'Hn, cf.	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O'Brien, rf.	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foster, rf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, 1b.	5	1	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	2	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmot, lf.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carrick, p.	5	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	39	8	12	16	27	17	5	1	2	4	6

Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—8
Hits	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	1—11
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6—8
Hits	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	1—12

Pitcher and date—New York, Sept. 14. Attendance—350. Two-base hit—Warner. Three-base hits—Curley, Tebeau. Sacrifice hits—Magoon, Merten. Double plays—Curley-Magoon-Everitt; Davis-Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—Chance, Strick out—Carrick, Bradley [2], Magoon, Warner, Everitt, Martin, Curley. Wild pitch—Callahan. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—McDonald and O'Day. Time of game—2:15.

Notes of the Game.

Tomorrow the team goes across the river to Brooklyn to face the coming champions. Garvin probably will pitch.

Bradley seems to be the best thrower Chicago has had at third base since the days of Burns, possibly excepting Dahlen. The new man played a corking fielding game today, but was weak at the bat.

Callahan scored from second in the sixth on Van Haltren's wild throw to third, but McDonald sent him back to third because Lange sat down on the ball when it came over by the Chicago players' bench.

BROOKLYN WINS BOTH GAMES.

Defeats Pittsburg in Double Header, Making Four Straight Victories.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Brooklyn made it four straight by taking today's doubleheader from Pittsburg, and captured the series by five to two, the exception of the fourth inning. McJames pitched a star game in the first, striking out eight batsmen, and the vicinity of Vicinity made fanning out four times, despite his home run over the fence. Leever was hit hard, and was succeeded by Gray, who gave Brooklyn two runs on a wild pitch, and then did good work in the second game. Kennedy was in fine fettle, while Hoffer was batted in timely fashion. The game was called in the seventh on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Kelly, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
McC'y, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	Jen'ns, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Dillon, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	And'son, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Daly, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
McC'thy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Casey, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
Ely, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Yeager, ss.	0	1	1	1	1
Leever, p.	0	1	0	1	0	McJames, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Gray, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals.	1	5	10	8	0	Totals.	3	8	27	12	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	*—3

Home run—Williams. Three-base hit—Casey. Two-base hits—Schriver, McGuire, McJames. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Gray, 1; by McJames, 5. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Dillon, Daly. Base on balls—By Leever, 2; by Gray, 1; by McJames, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Gray, 1. Passed ball—McGuire, 1. Wild pitch—Gray. Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt. Time—2:05.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Kelly, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
McC'y, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Jen'ns, 1b.	1	0	11	1	0
Dillon, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	And'son, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Daly, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
McC'thy, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Casey, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Yeager, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Kennedy, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Totals.	1	2	21	5	1	Totals.	2	1	27	6	0

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	*—2

Home run—Kelly. Three-base hits—Kelly, Casey. Two-base hit—Schriver. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Hoffer, 3. Sacrifice hits—Ely, Keeler. Stolen bases—Jennings, Anderson. Base on balls—By Kennedy, 2; by Hoffer, 2. Double play—Yeager-Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 1. Wild pitch—Hoffer. Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt. Time—1:20. Attendance—2,000.

Two Defeats for Boston.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.—St. Louis took both games today, Boston playing ragged ball. In the first game Boston batted Cuppy hard and often, but made errors enough to lose two games. In the second game Boston could do nothing with Sudhoff, while St. Louis batted Nichols hard. Boston tried the new man, Hickey, on second in the first game, but he showed up a poor form. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Stahl, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Donlin, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	0	1	0	Hedrick, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	1	2	1	Burkett, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Lowe, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Schreck, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Frisbee, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Kuhns, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	Wallace, ss.	1	1	1	1	1
Lewis, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	1	0	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Nichols, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	0	6	7	6	1	Totals.	4	6	18	7	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*—1

Two-base hits—Bergen, Burkett. Stolen bases—Frisbee. First base on balls—By Nichols, 1; by Sudhoff, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Long. Struck out—By Nichols, 4. Time—1:45. Umpires—Manassau and Connolly.

Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 5.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14.—Louisville took the rubber from the Orioles today, winning three out of the five played. Baltimore outhatted and outfielded the Colonels, but Kitson's unsteadiness in the opening innings gave the visitors a lead which the locals could not overcome. Attendance, 1,437. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	Fultz, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Clarke, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Holmes, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Leach, 3b.	2	0	2	2	1	Demont, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Wagner, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	Brodis, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Ritchie, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	Keister, ss.	1	0	2	3	0
Kelly, 1b.	0	2	13	4	1	Sheckard, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Messitt, c.	0	1	3	3	0	La Ch'ce, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0
Cling'n, ss.	0	1	0	0	0	Smith, c.	0	2	2	1	0
Cunnin'm, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Kitson, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Crisham	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	6	7	27	17	3	Totals.	5	8	27	13	0

*Batted for Kitson in ninth.

Louisville	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0—5

Stolen bases—Leach, Clarke, Holmes [2], Sheckard, La Chance. Two-base hits—Clarke, Sheckard [2], Smith, Kitson. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 5; off Cunningham, 1. Hit by pitcher—Brodie. Struck out—By Waddell, 3. Passed ball—Smith. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; Louisville, 5. Time—2:05. Umpires—Betts and Dwyer.

Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 2.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—In the first three innings of today's game Hahn was in fine form, striking out four men in succession. Hits were bunched on him in the fourth and fifth innings, however, and the Senators took a commanding lead. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Wash'ton.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincin'ti.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	Garrett, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Dwyer, l.	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	McBride, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	2	1	3	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0
Freeman, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Corcoran, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Elberf'd, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Selbach, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0
McManus, c.	1	0	6	0	0	Pitts, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Weyhing, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Hahn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Kahoe	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	7	10	27	9	1	Totals.	2	9	24	12	2

*Batted for Hahn in ninth.

Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	3—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—McManus. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Irwin, Barry. First base on balls—Off Weyhing, 3; off Hahn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—McManus. Struck out—By Weyhing, 4; by Hahn, 2. Passed ball—Pitts. Left on bases—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 5. Hit—Weyhing. Time—1:30. Umpire—Latham.

Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 0.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Cleveland was shut out again today owing to Bernhard's pitching. Hughey started well, but the Phillies made hits when they were needed. Attendance, 2,057. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Philad'p'a.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Cross, ss.	2	2	2	2	0
Quinn, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Keefe, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Bl'hill, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Chiles, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Wilvan, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	Lauder, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Dunn, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	Douglass, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Lock'd, ss.	0	1	4	3	0	Dolan, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
McAl'ster, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Bernhard, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Hughey, p.	0	0	0	0	2	Bernhard, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	0	4	26	12	2	Totals.	8	9	27	16	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	*—8

Stolen bases—Delehanty, Chiles, Douglass. Two-base hits—Quinn, Duncan, Chiles. Home run—Delehanty. First base on balls—Off Hughey, 4; off Bernhard, 2. Hit by pitcher—Delehanty. Struck out—By Hughey, 1. Wild pitches—Bernhard, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Time—1:50. Umpires—Snyder and McCarr.

KENNEDY FOR HERSCHBERGER.

Big Maroon Captain Shows Unexpected Ability as a Kicker.

University of Chicago students who watched the football practice yesterday afternoon at Marshall Field were delighted over the splendid kicking which Captain Kennedy developed during the day's work. The Captain has been practicing all summer, and has waited to spring his new trick on the students. Yesterday for the first time he used it before Coach Herschberger, and was delighting for large gains. The punts were high ones of the kind which Herschberger used to send flying through the air. Consequently the chances of a good kicking game for the maroons' team this fall are brightening every day.

Kennedy also tried a place kick. The candidates had been lined up for several scrimmages, and had worked well down toward the goal line, where they lined up on the thirty-yard line. Holste fell back into position for a place kick, and when Kennedy fell back behind the line the ball was snapped. The ball was sent on its way to the goal post, rising beautifully and just as prettily as if Herschberger had done it himself. The wind was a bit too strong, and the ball just missed the post.

The two elevens had a hard workout yesterday. Rich at end and Perkins, McNab, Maull, and Fell are playing the best games. Rich made some of the best tackles yesterday. Tomorrow the candidates will line up against the Hyde Park team. The teams yesterday were:

Camels.		Right end.		Slack
J. Webb.		Right tackle.		Herschberger
Cook.		Right guard.		Crowe
C. Webb.		Center.		Irving
Maull.		Left guard.		Gel
Goodenow.		Left tackle.		McNab
White.		Left end.		Rich
Kennedy.		Quarter.		Holste
Perkins.		Right half.		Eldridge
Lewis.		Left half.		Kenny
Blaker.		Full back.		Strauss

Football Practice at Evanston.

The Northwestern University football squad was given hard work yesterday. The players were lined up for two hours of practice and Dr. Hollister gave them little chance to loaf. Woolbert was put in at full back, with West and Nash as halves, while Lloyd was tried at quarter. The tennis player was steady and fast and for a new man did exceptionally well. Lawler was playing center and his long passes for place kick were far from sure. Woolbert did the punting, but he got his ball away slowly and his direction was not of the best. His place kicks were better. Sheppard was out helping the doctor coach and took care of the kicking, while Hollister gave his attention to the line men. So far the players have had practically no work in tackling or falling on the ball, these rudimentary steps having been essentially abandoned. When the old men come back they will be changed, although the long practice when lined up will not be abandoned. Little will arrive today and Hackenberg will also be out, while Hunter is expected in town, but may not join his team at once. The vacancy on the ball yesterday left by Clarence Thorne would be out again and play efforts are being made to induce him and Donald to try for the team again. Both are in the law school, and are eligible for the team.

The football team at Princeton with Captain Edwards as a leader anticipates a successful season. A large number of the old men are back including Booth, center; Palmer and Poe, ends; Hillebrand, tackle; Duncan, quarter; Beardsley, Lathrop, Kafer, and Rector, halves; and Wheeler, Tul. back.

Football is rusting out on the Pacific coast. Over fifteen of the graduates of the last few seasons are scattered throughout the colleges of the country teaching the game. The most notable are Carnett, '98, at Annapolis; Brooks, '98, at Swarthmore; Knipe, '98, at Iowa; Ritchie, '98, at Beloit; Woodruff, '98, at Denver; Boyle, '97, at Pennsylvania State; and Dickson, '97, at University of Nevada.

Chicago Yacht Club's Fall Regatta.

The annual fall regatta of the Chicago Yacht club, which will be sailed tomorrow afternoon, will practically wind up the season for the Chicago fleet. The chief event, provided the Commodore Peare decides to enter his boats, will be the race between Vanenna and Siren. These two yachts are the largest schooner now racing on Lake Michigan, and both have a victory to their credit.

Permission for Lincoln Race.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners yesterday gave the Lincoln Cycling club permission to start and finish the race that Frank A. Clark will make for the 100-mile amateur road record next Sunday, in the park.

ADMIRAL DEWEY RECEIPTIONS.

Special Excursions at Greatly Reduced Fares Over Pennsylvania Lines

For New York reception tickets will be sold Sept. 26, 27, and 28; good to return leaving New York Oct. 4.

For Washington reception tickets will be sold Sept. 30 and Oct. 1; good to return until Oct. 4. For particulars call upon or address H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

GOLDEN RULE IN FRONT.

CORRIGAN'S GOOD TWO-YEAR-OLD WINS AT HAWTHORNE.

Speculators Have an Easy Day at the Cicero Track, as Favorites Capture Five Races and a Well Backed Second Choice Takes the Other Event--Tenole, Ruskin, and Loyaletta Have a Lively Contest, the First Winning by a Scant Margin.

The speculators had an easy day at Hawthorne yesterday, except in the steeplechase, as the favorites captured four of the five events run on the circle, and the other went to a well played second choice.

Corrigan's Golden Rule—probably the best 2-year-old now in the West—slipped into the second race with light weight and won handily, equaling the track record, 1:07, with nothing to push him, although Alice Turner ran a clever race. Corrigan's Vanity was expected to win the short steeplechase event, but Chenier outraced him on the flat and won, with Globe II., who made his first trial over the timbers, a good second.

The best race of the afternoon was the third, when Tenole, Ruskin, and Loyaletta finished in a bunch after a desperate battle through the last furlong. Tenole, the favorite, was tiring at the end and Ruskin coming hard, but Viltoe rode a clever race and managed to lift the gelding home a head in front.

Gold Fox was selected to win the fifth, but was never close, and Tulia Fonso galloped home two lengths in front after being eased up all down the stretch.

The public thought it was a tossup between Macy and Bishop Mead in the closing event, but the ancient and honorable Macy, in spite of his being a physical wreck, declined to be beaten, and led the crowd to the wire after a bumping match at the head of the stretch.

Hawthorne Summaries Sept. 14.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-5	Uncas, 107 (Viltoe)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½
20-1	Rival Dare, 104 (Hill)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	2½
6-1	Hermosa, 110 (Ja. Rose)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:14¾. Sandazso, Depending, Wordsworth, Schanicon, Queen Mab, Elsie M., Mascagni, Ar. McKnight, Peter McCue, Lehn, Guiliana finished as named. Winner, John Brencock's ch. g., by Pirate of Penzance—Veros. Post 15 minutes. Start good. Won easily.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-5	Golden Rule, 101 (Wa'ce)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Alice Turner, 101 (Mar'l)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
4-1	Canton, 102 (Mitchell)	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	3½

Time, 1:07. Caloocan, Bonnivard, Kickumbob finished as named. Winner, J. Corrigan's ch. g., by Golden Garter—Lucille Murphy. Start good. Won easily; second handily. Third the same. Golden Rule drove out a soft spot.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Tenole, 107 (Viltoe)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½
15-1	Ruskin, 107 (McJoynt)	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	2½
3-1	Loyaletta, 107½ (Wa'ce)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:14¾. Tulia Fonso, Gypsy Queen, Ida Diggs, Defender II., Miss Stanton, Cheesemite, La Princess, W. B. Gates, Bettie B. finished as named. Winner, James Ford's ch. g., by Tenacity—Osceola. Start good. The first three were driving to the limit. Tenole was cleverly ridden and got up in time.

Fourth race, short course, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¾	9	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Chenier, 105 (Eggerson)	7	7	7	1½	1½
3-1	Globe II., 138 (Hill)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
13-10	Vanity, 146 (F. Doane)	4	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 3:10¾. Three Forks, Gypsyriver, Marble Van Brunt finished as named. Winner, Mrs. Miles' ch. g., by Jim Johnson—Agnes. Post 8 minutes. Start good. Won easily; second eased up after he entered the stretch; third the same.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Tulia Fonso, 101 (Dom'k)	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	1½
3-2	Gold Fox, 103 (T. Knight)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
5-1	Morona, 104 (Mitchell)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:40¾. Hard Knox, Tappan, Fair Deceiver finished as named. Winner, John Huffman's b. c., by Hindoo—Alex. Start fair. Won easily at the end after an early drive; second and third were eased up at the finish.

Today's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, maidens—Long Dandy, 109 pounds; Brown Dick, 106; Marion Sansom, 106; Cora, 106; Tarrant, 106; Dan Dunn, 106; Our Friend, 106; Blooming Chance, 102; Shorts, 102; Maryland, 102; Rosamond Sadie, 102; Winifred, 102; Senes, 102; Nellie Fonso, 102; Bridgeford, 102; Falsetto Jr., 102; Eutorpe, 102; Marsara, 102; Adaline, 102.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Wix, 112 pounds; Parmelion, 112; Tyrhall, 112; Highland Pilot Rambler, 112; Quinlan Girl, and Jerry T. started.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Bloodhound won, Le Mascotta second, Juanetta third. Time, 1:08¾.

Second race, ¼ mile—Little Veronica won, Fairy Dell second, Ida Fordham third. Time, :52.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Arquebus won, Galathea second, Beau Ideal third. Time, 1:48½.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Alfred C. won, King Delly second, Carlboo third. Time, 1:02.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Crystalline won, Sallie Lamar second, Wenlock third. Time, 1:35.

Sixth race, 7½ furlongs—Elvin Barnes won, Violent second, Charlotte M. third. Time, 1:34½.

Reiff Wins Yave Handicap.

London, Sept. 14.—At the second day of the grand Yarmouth meeting today Wax Toy, ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Yare Handicap of 150 sovereigns for 2-year-olds and upwards, entrance three sovereigns. Seven horses ran six furlongs straight. Blindweed was second and Succoth finished third.

HAL B. WINS AT PROVIDENCE.

Takes 2:10 Pace in Straight Heats--Louise Mac Captures Purse in Trot.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Today's attendance at the Grand Circuit races was the largest of the week, but the racing was not nearly as interesting as on Wednesday. The weather was uncomfortably cold. Louise Mac won the unfinished 2:10 trot. Gossa, with Battleton, took the first two heats, but the third went to the chestnut mare handily. Hudson held up the second heat of the day and was fined $100 and bets on the heat were declared off. Conway won the first heat of the 2:25 pace in 2:08¾, and then was beaten in time four and six seconds slower. Summaries:

2.10 class, trotting:

Louise Mac, ch. m., by Little Corporal [Hudson]	2	10	1	6	4	1 1
Battleton, b. g., by Rex Americus [Geers]	3	9	2	1	2	1 3
Captain D. Jack, Dayton, Charley Herr, Alcidalia, Monterey, Rubber, Bonnacella, and Who Is It also started. Best time, 2:09¾.						

2.25 class, pacing:

Island Wilkes, jr., ch. s., by Island Wilkes [Pickle]	2	1	1	1		
Coney, blk. g., by McKinney [McHenry]	1	6	2	3		

Lizzie Wilkes, Annie Thornton, Allenka, and Mount Clemens Boy also started. Best time, 2:08¼.

2.23 class, trotting:

Alice Barnes, b. m., by Election—Siddons [Kilborn]	1	1				
Ward, ro. g. [Carpenter]	2	3				

Lucille, Lasso, Annie Burns, Hope, Assurance, and Richland also started. Best time

CALL ON STATE BANKS.

SHOWING OF CONDITION IS ASKED BY THE STATE AUDITOR.

Figures of Thirteen State Institutions Show a Falling Off in Deposits and Cash Resources and an Increase in Loans — Interest Rates Again Advance — Speculative Markets Are Dull and Weak—Dividends on Various Stocks—Sales on the Exchange.

State banks received a call yesterday for a showing of their condition at the beginning of business on Sept. 8. Of the banks in Chicago doing business under a State charter thirteen have completed reports showing their condition. The thirteen in question had total loans and discounts of $83,642,297 on Sept. 8, as compared with $77,696,258 on June 30, the time the last call was made, or a gain of $6,146,039. The same thirteen banks had aggregate deposits of $130,660,- 886, as compared with $135,447,856 on June 30, or a falling off in deposits of $4,786,970. The aggregate cash resources of the same banks were $42,260,564, as compared with $55,348,- 277 on June 30, or a loss in cash resources of $12,987,653. The loss in deposits is due in large part to the falling off shown in the deposits of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. This bank lost from June 30 to Sept. 8 $3,845,976, which is more than the aggregate loss shown in the deposits of all the State banks included in the figures given. At the time of the last statement the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank had large deposits as a result of the issue of stock of corporations for which it is registrar, and also of money deposited under the underwriting plans of the Illinois Vehicle Transportation company and the Chicago Union Traction company, payments under both being due at that time. These deposits were not made in the usual course of business, and they remained in the bank vaults only a short time. They showed, however, in the totals of the statements prepared under the last call of the Controller.

The increase in loans was in accordance with the statements that have been made from time to time by bankers, which have shown that there has been an increased demand for money, which has brought with it an advance in interest rate. But for the loss in deposits of the Illinois Trust, due to the causes named, the aggregate deposits of the State banks would have shown an increase over the figures of the preceding statement. The money which was carried by the Illinois Trust was shown in the cash resources of the statement of June 30. The falling off in the cash resources of the Illinois Trust from June 30 amounted to $11,760,278, which is within a comparatively small amount of the total loss in cash resources of the various State banks.

Showing of Chicago State Banks.

The thirteen banks whose figures are included in the total show the following loans and discounts, deposits, and cash resources by Sept. 8, as compared with June 30:

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	Sept. 8.	June 30.
American Trust	$ 3,173,707	$ 2,720,936
Foreman Bros.	3,640,286	2,951,778
Garden City	1,466,631	1,467,915
Hibernian	1,766,831	1,872,542
Illinois Trust	35,254,070	29,408,891
Lincoln Loan	3,415,000	3,415,000
Milwaukee Ave. State	1,015,805	1,046,556
Northern Trust	6,598,787	7,096,486
Prairie State	1,241,620	1,060,906
Royal Trust	2,056,084	2,116,397
State Bank of Chicago	2,294,911	2,294,911
Union Trust	3,094,737	2,922,276
Western State	823,874	547,630
Totals	$ 83,642,297	$ 77,696,258
Net gain	$ 6,146,039	

DEPOSITS.

	Sept. 8.	June 30.
American Trust	$ 10,153,163	$ 10,301,540
Foreman Bros.	2,207,940	1,963,970
Garden City	2,462,586	2,562,200
Hibernian	1,007,510	1,191,000
Illinois Trust	26,932,743	31,286,717
Lincoln Loan	10,514,866	10,511,076
Milwaukee Ave. State	1,305,207	1,193,000
Northern Trust	17,075,305	16,861,705
Prairie State	3,332,210	3,167,221
Royal Trust	3,622,719	3,722,044
State Bank of Chicago	4,701,488	4,914,442
Union Trust	7,761,615	7,972,115
Western State	653,856	539,186
Totals	$130,660,886	$135,447,856
Net loss		$ 4,786,970

CASH BALANCES.

	Sept. 8.	June 30.
American Trust	$ 4,387,270	$ 4,387,236
Foreman Bros.	945,210	296,376
Garden City	1,351,520	2,115,642
Hibernian	2,351,520	2,115,642
Illinois Trust	15,794,012	27,522,788
Lincoln Loan	6,467,979	7,467,979
Milwaukee Ave. State	639,353	304,601
Northern Trust	6,037,819	6,129,672
Prairie State	667,511	667,511
Royal Trust	1,040,502	1,029,005
State Bank of Chicago	1,950,000	1,950,000
Union Trust	1,868,073	1,934,799
Western State	184,368	174,812
Totals	$ 43,260,564	$ 55,348,217
Net loss		$ 12,087,653

There was a further advance in interest rates in New York yesterday, which had its effect upon the loaning rates in Chicago, and this advance helped to depress market quotations for speculative securities. Notwithstanding the move of money from call to from 5 to 8 per cent, there was no market decline in stock market values. Stocks were only moderately depressed, and the day's trading, and the advance which was shown was followed by reaction, with carried prices below the opening figures. At the close the list was dull and inclined to further weakness. There was considerable speculative interest in the day as to the probable action of the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in the matter of an extra dividend on the common stock. It had been rumored the directors intended declaring an extra dividend on the common stock out of the big earnings shown in the last report of the affairs of the company. The directors did not act on the street until after the close of business, and was without effect, therefore, on quotations. The belief that an extra dividend would be declared proved to have been well founded. The directors declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent on the preferred and 2½ per cent on the common stock. These dividends are payable Oct. 21, and the books will be closed Oct. 2 until Oct. 16.

The local stock market showed little activity. In the active list there was no stock which showed sales of 1,000 shares. Diamond Match common was the most active of the local stocks, and in this there were sales of only 883 shares, prices ranging from 164 to 165. Leased Wire common sold in point of activity, with sales of 818 shares, at 37 to 37½. Almost every preferred there were sales of 500 shares at 51¼ to 51¾. Timplate common showed sales of 550 shares at 41 to 41⅝.

Dividend on Knickerbocker Ice.

The Knickerbocker Ice company of Chicago has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its common stock, payable Oct. 10.

The Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 2.

The Rock Island railway has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on its stock, payable Nov. 1.

The Hazard Powder company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 2.

The Prairie Vehicle company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable Oct. 2.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	40	50
Consolidated Copper	62¾	63¾
Consolidated Company of America	19¾	20
Do pfd	90	95
Diamond Match	164	165
Illinois Vehicle Transportation	114	115
Do pfd	51¼	51¾
Illinois Vehicle	3¼	4
Do pfd	8¼	9¼
Hazard Powder	100¼	101¼
Do pfd	103	107

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	100	15¼	15¼	15¼
Do pfd	100	51¾	51¾	51¾
American Radiator	100	40½	40½	40½
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	100	87½	87½	87½
Chicago Telephone	10	171	171	171
Consolidated Tractions	50	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	100	37½	37½	37½
Diamond Match	883	165	164	165
Do pfd	100	175	175	175
Edison Elevated	100	11	10½	10½
Lake Elevated	100	10	10	10
Do pfd	100	40	40	40
Leased Wire	818	37½	37	37½
Do pfd	500	51¾	51¼	51¾
Lindell Elevated	100	11	11	11
Do pfd	100	40	40	40
Metropolitan Elevated	100	17	17	17
Do pfd	100	60	60	60
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	100	70	70	70
Do 2d	100	30	30	30
Metropolitan Elevated 2d	100	15	15	15
Do pfd	100	50	50	50
Metropolitan Elevated 3d	100	15	15	15
Do pfd	100	50	50	50
Metropolitan Elevated 4th	100	15	15	15
Do pfd	100	50	50	50
Northwestern Elevated	100	30	30	30
Do pfd	100	80	80	80
Omnibus Cable	100	30	30	30
Do pfd	100	80	80	80
Quincy Gas	100	90	90	90
Do pfd	100	97	97	97
Union Gas	100	90	90	90
Do pfd	100	97	97	97
Union Traction	100	12½	12½	12½
Do pfd	100	37½	37½	37½
Total	4,387			

BONDS.

$5000 C con 5s..104½ | $5000 W C con 5s..105¾

Quotations at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 14.	Sept. 7.
New York	$2,610,000,000	$2,601,000,000
Boston	227,041,169	226,000,000
Philadelphia	217,118,944	217,000,000
Chicago	127,000,000	126,000,000
St. Louis	71,000,000	71,000,000
San Francisco	50,000,000	50,000,000

Clearings for the week ended Thursday as follows:

	Sept. 14.	Sept. 7.
New York	$1,683,000,000	$1,683,000,000
Boston	151,000,000	151,000,000
Philadelphia	116,000,000	116,000,000
Chicago	84,000,000	84,000,000
St. Louis	47,000,000	47,000,000
San Francisco	33,000,000	33,000,000

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The greater part of the gains in prices which were established yesterday and during the earlier part of today were wiped out in the latter part of the day's trading. A period of almost stagnation succeeded, until the announcement of the issue of the St. Paul dividend at the regular rate. The large selling of the grangers induced by this news was met by supporting orders, which rallied prices from the lowest. Losses are fine on the day, however, which extend to a point in many active stocks.

The rate for money was not lifted above the lower level established yesterday's breakage, and the reaction in prices cannot be attributed to calling of loans. It was rather due to a reconsideration of the optimistic view entertained yesterday by the earnings of the railroads and the substantial effect of the Treasury disbursement's decision to anticipate the payment of October interest on the government bonds.

Yesterday's upward movement has been reduced to its true proportions of a bear stampede, to cover short obligations after having created the market in the shape of heavy liquidation on the preceding days. Estimates varied widely as to whether the liquidation had proceeded to a sufficient length to reinforce the banks against the present active demand. Local bankers are in a position to anticipate money conditions for the interior, and the banks have parted with upwards of $4,000,000 to the Eastern institutions during the week. There was no evidence today of a further urgent contraction of credit, but the outlook for low future rates for money is unfavorable, even for short loans.

Foreign houses are reported to have put out considerable sums in loans yesterday and today, and this may account for the comparative firmness of the foreign exchange market. Discounts hardened today in London and Berlin, in spite of the improved condition reflected in the Bank of England's weekly statement, and London bought stocks moderately in New York, in continuation of the forthnightly settlement.

The failure to increase the St. Paul dividend is accepted as confirmation that present prospective conditions of the railroads are not so well established, but that ample provision must be made against recession. The extension of 2 from the early high point ranged from 1 to 2 points, generally among the active railroads.

The grangers and trunk lines were especially affected, in the specialties movements were wider. Brooklyn Transit was under pressure all day, and the Gould dealings broke that stock to a new record on the movement, and fell to 94¼, at which point it closed, 4¼ below yesterday. Tennessee Coal ranged over 3½ points, and closed with a net loss of 2. Sugar, Tobacco, the local municipal stocks, People's Gas, the iron and steel stocks were all weak before the close.

A number of obscure stocks showed wider movements than the average. Pullman, Twin City Rapid Transit, Mobile and Ohio, and Pacific Coast common, and second preferred rained between 2½ and 4 points, and Ice dropped 5½. The United States Milling stocks continued their upward course, and gained 1¼ each.

Bonds were only moderately active. Total sales, par value, $1,965,000. United States bonds unchanged in bid quotation.

Money on call firm at 5@6 per cent; last loan, 6%. Prime mercantile paper, 4¼@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483.40@484 for demand and 482¾@483 for 60 days. Posted rates, 483½@484 and 487¼. Commercial bills, 481¼@482.

Silver certificates, 59@60¾. Bar silver, 59. Mexican dollars, 47¼.

Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closed Bid.	Closed Asked.
Am. Sugar	15,600	123	119¾	120¾	123
Am. Tobacco	3,500	131¼	128¼	128¼	130
Do pfd	100	145	145	145	150
Anaconda	200	55¼	55	55	55
Am. Cotton Oil	1,000	44¼	44¼	44¼	45
Do pfd	100	93	93	93	95
Am. Tin	800	42	41¾	41¾	42¾
Do pfd	50	89	89	89	90
Atchison	1,400	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
Do pfd	11,300	64¾	63¾	64	64¼
Amp. Hoop	1,000	80	80	80	85
Do pfd	1,100	89½	89½	89½	95
Amp. Malting	1,000	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Amp. Smelting	1,000	40	40	40	45
Do pfd	11,500	91¼	90¾	90	90
Amp. Steel & W	6,300	50	49¾	49¾	50
Do pfd	800	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
Amp. Foundry	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Do pfd	1,400	72	71¾	71¾	72
Adams Express	600	116	115	116	118
Am. Malting	100	15	15	15	18
Am. Ice	1,900	30¾	29¾	30¾	31
Do pfd	100	85	85	85	90
Balt. & Ohio	1,200	64¾	64¼	64¾	65¾
Do pfd	1,400	77	77	77	78
Chicago Traction	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	14
Chi. Terminal	300	14¾	13¾	14	
Do pfd	1,000	40	40	40	45
Brunswick	400	16½	16	16½	17½
C. B. & Q.	17,800	132	132	132	132¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,000	87	86¾	86¾	87
C. M. & St. P.	49,500	173¾	170¾	171¾	172¾
Do pfd	900	178¾	178¾	178¾	179
C. R. I. & P.	2,000	117¾	117¼	117¼	117¾
Canada Southern	100	55	55	55	57
Cent. of N. J.	200	174	174	174	175
Chesa. & Ohio	2,600	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	83	83	83	84
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	99½
Chicago & N. W.	1,100	211¾	211¾	211¾	212
Do pfd	100	192	192	192	193
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	188½	188	188½	189¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,200	47¾	46¾	47¼	48
Do pfd	2,200	97½	96¾	97	98
Col. Southern	1,000	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	17,000	47¾	46¾	47¼	47¾
Do 1st pfd	700	93	92	92	93
Do 2d pfd	200	74	74	74	75
Del. & Hudson	1,000	122¾	122¼	122¾	123
Del., Lack. & W.	1,000	178	177	177	178
Denver & R. G.	1,000	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Do pfd	700	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
Erie	1,200	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
Do 1st pfd	700	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
Do 2d pfd	600	57	57	57	58
Fort Wayne	100	175	175	175	180
Ft. W. & R. G.	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Ft. W. & R. G. pfd	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	88
Fed. Steel	4,500	50¾	49¾	50	50¾
Do pfd	500	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Glucose	600	83¾	81¾	83¾	83¾
General Electric	200	142	141	142	142
Gt. Northern pfd	100	183¾	183¾	183¾	184
H. Valley pfd	100	170½	170½	170½	171
Illinois Central	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Iowa Central	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Int. Paper	1,200	30	29¾	29¾	30
Do pfd	600	77	77	73	75¾
K. C. F. S. & M.	100	69	69	69	70
Louisv. & Nash.	4,300	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
Long Island	100	84	84	84	86
Lacled. Gas	200	10	10	10	10
Linseed	800	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Do pfd	200	40	40	40	45
Knick. Ice	300	43¾	42	42	44½
Manhattan	16,800	113	112¾	113¼	113¾
M., K. & T.	1,200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	1,200	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Met. St. Ry.	2,300	208	206	206	208
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	2,700	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
Mob. & Ohio	100	47	47	47	48
Missouri Pacific	4,700	45¾	44¾	45¾	45¾
New National	100	70	70	70	75
Minn. & St. L.	100	73	73	73	75
M., St. P. & S. M.	1,000	140	140	140	142
National Biscuit	300	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Northern Pacific	4,900	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
Do pfd	1,200	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
N. Central	2,300	137	136¾	137	138
Norfolk & W.	1,900	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Do pfd	1,200	70¾	70¾	70¾	71
North Am. Co.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
N. Y. C. & H.	1,000	159¾	159¾	159¾	160
National Lead	100	37	37	37	38
National Lead pfd	100	104	104	104	105
National Starch	300	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
Do 1st pfd	100	87½	87½	87½	88
N. Y. Air Brake	1,000	57¾	57¾	57¾	58
National Steel	1,200	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
Do pfd	600	97½	97½	97½	97½
Quicksilver	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
Do pfd	100	40	40	40	45
Pressed Car	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
Do pfd	100	93	93	93	93½
People's Gas	6,000	114¾	112¾	113¾	113¾
Pacific Mail	11,600	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
Pullman	300	164	163½	163½	165
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	96	96	96	97
Do pfd	100	130	130	130	135
Pacific Coast	2,200	51	49¾	49¾	50
Do 1st pfd	100	114	114	114	115
Do 2d pfd	100	90	90	90	95
Ky. Steel & Iron	2,600	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
Do pfd	100	78	78	78	80
Reading	1,200	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
Do 1st pfd	1,000	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
Do 2d pfd	400	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
Balt. & Ohio Tran.	1,000	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
Balto. & Ohio	1,400	72	71¾	71¾	72
Do pfd	1,400	77	77	77	78
Chicago Traction	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	14
Chi. Terminal	300	14¾	13¾	14	
R. & G. W. pfd	400	40	40	40	45
Brunswick	400	16½	16	16½	17½
C. B. & Q.	17,800	132	132	132	132¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,000	87	86¾	86¾	87
C. M. & St. P.	49,500	173¾	170¾	171¾	172¾
Do pfd	900	178¾	178¾	178¾	179
C. R. I. & P.	2,000	117¾	117¼	117¼	117¾
Canada Southern	100	55	55	55	57
Chesa. & Ohio	2,600	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	83	83	83	84
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	99½
Chicago & N. W.	1,100	211¾	211¾	211¾	212
Do pfd	100	192	192	192	193
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	188½	188	188½	189¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,200	47¾	46¾	47¼	48
Do pfd	2,200	97½	96¾	97	98
Col. Southern	1,000	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	17,000	47¾	46¾	47¼	47¾
Do 1st pfd	700	93	92	92	93
Do 2d pfd	200	74	74	74	75
Del. & Hudson	1,000	122¾	122¼	122¾	123
Del., Lack. & W.	1,000	178	177	177	178
Denver & R. G.	1,000	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Do pfd	700	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
Erie	1,200	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
Do 1st pfd	700	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
Do 2d pfd	600	57	57	57	58
Fort Wayne	100	175	175	175	180
Ft. W. & R. G.	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Ft. W. & R. G. pfd	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	88
Fed. Steel	4,500	50¾	49¾	50	50¾
Do pfd	500	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Glucose	600	83¾	81¾	83¾	83¾
General Electric	200	142	141	142	142
Gt. Northern pfd	100	183¾	183¾	183¾	184
H. Valley pfd	100	170½	170½	170½	171
Illinois Central	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Iowa Central	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Int. Paper	1,200	30	29¾	29¾	30
Do pfd	600	77	77	73	75¾
K. C. F. S. & M.	100	69	69	69	70
Louisv. & Nash.	4,300	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
Long Island	100	84	84	84	86
Lacled. Gas	200	10	10	10	10
Linseed	800	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Do pfd	200	40	40	40	45
Knick. Ice	300	43¾	42	42	44½
Manhattan	16,800	113	112¾	113¼	113¾
M., K. & T.	1,200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	1,200	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Met. St. Ry.	2,300	208	206	206	208
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	2,700	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
Mob. & Ohio	100	47	47	47	48
Missouri Pacific	4,700	45¾	44¾	45¾	45¾
New National	100	70	70	70	75
Minn. & St. L.	100	73	73	73	75
M., St. P. & S. M.	1,000	140	140	140	142
National Biscuit	300	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Northern Pacific	4,900	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
Do pfd	1,200	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
N. Central	2,300	137	136¾	137	138
Norfolk & W.	1,900	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Do pfd	1,200	70¾	70¾	70¾	71
North Am. Co.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
N. Y. C. & H.	1,000	159¾	159¾	159¾	160
National Lead	100	37	37	37	38
National Lead pfd	100	104	104	104	105
National Starch	300	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
Do 1st pfd	100	87½	87½	87½	88
N. Y. Air Brake	1,000	57¾	57¾	57¾	58
National Steel	1,200	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
Do pfd	600	97½	97½	97½	97½
Quicksilver	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
Do pfd	100	40	40	40	45
Pressed Car	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
Do pfd	100	93	93	93	93½
People's Gas	6,000	114¾	112¾	113¾	113¾
Pacific Mail	11,600	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
Pullman	300	164	163½	163½	165
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	96	96	96	97
Do pfd	100	130	130	130	135
Pacific Coast	2,200	51	49¾	49¾	50
Do 1st pfd	100	114	114	114	115
Do 2d pfd	100	90	90	90	95
Ky. Steel & Iron	2,600	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
Do pfd	100	78	78	78	80
Reading	1,200	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
Do 1st pfd	1,000	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
Do 2d pfd	400	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
Balt. & Ohio Tran.	1,000	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
Balto. & Ohio	1,400	72	71¾	71¾	72
Do pfd	1,400	77	77	77	78
Chicago Traction	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	14
Chi. Terminal	300	14¾	13¾	14	
R. & G. W. pfd	400	40	40	40	45
Brunswick	400	16½	16	16½	17½
C. B. & Q.	17,800	132	132	132	132¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,000	87	86¾	86¾	87
C. M. & St. P.	49,500	173¾	170¾	171¾	172¾
Do pfd	900	178¾	178¾	178¾	179
C. R. I. & P.	2,000	117¾	117¼	117¼	117¾
Canada Southern	100	55	55	55	57
Chesa. & Ohio	2,600	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	83	83	83	84
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	99½
Chicago & N. W.	1,100	211¾	211¾	211¾	212
Do pfd	100	192	192	192	193
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	188½	188	188½	189¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,200	47¾	46¾	47¼	48
Do pfd	2,200	97½	96¾	97	98
Col. Southern	1,000	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	17,000	47¾	46¾	47¼	47¾
Do 1st pfd	700	93	92	92	93
Do 2d pfd	200	74	74	74	75
Del. & Hudson	1,000	122¾	122¼	122¾	123
Del., Lack. & W.	1,000	178	177	177	178
Denver & R. G.	1,000	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Do pfd	700	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
Erie	1,200	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
Do 1st pfd	700	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
Do 2d pfd	600	57	57	57	58
Fort Wayne	100	175	175	175	180
Ft. W. & R. G.	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Ft. W. & R. G. pfd	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	88
Fed. Steel	4,500	50¾	49¾	50	50¾
Do pfd	500	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Glucose	600	83¾	81¾	83¾	83¾
General Electric	200	142	141	142	142
Gt. Northern pfd	100	183¾	183¾	183¾	184
H. Valley pfd	100	170½	170½	170½	171
Illinois Central	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Iowa Central	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Int. Paper	1,200	30	29¾	29¾	30
Do pfd	600	77	77	73	75¾
K. C. F. S. & M.	100	69	69	69	70
Louisv. & Nash.	4,300	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
Long Island	100	84	84	84	86
Lacled. Gas	200	10	10	10	10
Linseed	800	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Do pfd	200	40	40	40	45
Knick. Ice	300	43¾	42	42	44½
Manhattan	16,800	113	112¾	113¼	113¾
M., K. & T.	1,200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	1,200	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Met. St. Ry.	2,300	208	206	206	208
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	2,700	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
Mob. & Ohio	100	47	47	47	48
Missouri Pacific	4,700	45¾	44¾	45¾	45¾
New National	100	70	70	70	75
Minn. & St. L.	100	73	73	73	75
M., St. P. & S. M.	1,000	140	140	140	142
National Biscuit	300	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Northern Pacific	4,900	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
Do pfd	1,200	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
N. Central	2,300	137	136¾	137	138
Norfolk & W.	1,900	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Do pfd	1,200	70¾	70¾	70¾	71
North Am. Co.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
N. Y. C. & H.	1,000	159¾	159¾	159¾	160
National Lead	100	37	37	37	38
National Lead pfd	100	104	104	104	105

PREMIUM IS LET DOWN.

SEPTEMBER WHEAT REQUIREMENTS ARE MET BY THE WEARES.

Primary Receipts Prove Depressing to the Market—Wheat Is Headed Toward Chicago—Foreign Markets Are Generally Higher—Clearances Are Moderate—Shorts in September Corn Cover Freely — Extensive Shipping Business Done in Oats.

(Continued from ninth page.)

have apparently started receipts in this direction. The inspection sheet yesterday showed 82 cars of spring and 40 cars of winter wheat, but it is understood 100 cars of spring wheat came in over the Chicago Great Western, which did not show on the street, for the reason that the people getting it did not, it is said, want it inspected. The 100 cars is the first shipment of 500 cars, which will be started in when cars become a little more plentiful.

The Northwestern Miller reports flour sales for the week approximated 224,860 brls, against 291,000 the previous week. Direct export shipments were 87,000 brls. The general situation is firmer and a better tone pervades the milling atmosphere than for many weeks. The pulls are inclined—perhaps "determined" is hot too strong—to demand prices in which they can see a profit. Less complaints of cutting come from all markets, and it really seems as if the mill managers had awakened to a realizing sense that they are in business to make money.

The curb was slightly easier at 70@70⅝c for December wheat. Puts ranged from 70¼@70⅝c, and calls from 71¼c early to 70⅝@71c later. Puts on December corn were 29⅝c, and calls 29⅝@29¾c split.

WHEAT.

	Closed. Wednesday.	High.	Low.	Closed Yesterday.	Closed Sept. 15, 1898.
Sept.	71⅝	72¼	70⅞	71⅝	66½
Dec.	71⅜	71¾	70⅝	70⅝-7	66½
May	74⅛	74¼-⅜	73⅝-¾	73¾-⅞	64¾

CORN.

Sept.	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	29¼-⅜
Dec.	29⅝	29¾-⅞	29½	29¾-¾	31½
May	29¾-¾	30¼	29¾	29¾	31¼-⅜

OATS.

Sept.	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21¼	20⅝
Dec.	20½	21	20⅜	20⅞	20¾
May	23⅝	23¾-¾	23⅝	23⅝	23¾

MESS PORK.

Oct.	8.05	8.07½	7.97½	7.97½	8.42½
Dec.	8.17½	8.20	8.12½	8.12½	8.50
Jan.	9.55	9.62½	9.65%	9.62½-5	8.22½

LARD.

Oct.	5.22½	5.32½-5	5.30	5.30	4.77½
Dec.	5.37½	5.40	5.37½	5.37½	4.82½
Jan.	5.47½	5.50-2½	5.47½	5.47½	4.82½

SHORT RIBS—SIDES.

Oct.	5.22½	5.25	5.22½	5.22½	5.27½
Jan.	4.95-7½	4.97½-5	4.95	4.95	4.75

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	51	14	03	68
Spring wheat	6	31	33	82
Corn	103	470	119	692
Oats	55	220	38	313
Rye	9	4	2	15
Barley		2	3	5
Totals	176	788	222	986

Inspected out: 80,400 bu. spring wheat, 147,980 bu corn, 5,550 bu oats.

FAIR TRADE IN PRODUCE LINES.

Receipts Free in Most Articles and Prices About Steady.

Local grocers were good buyers of fruits and vegetables yesterday at steady prices, and enough stuff came in to meet all the requirements of the trade. Game was in rather better demand.

The Michigan Produce Shippers' association at its session just closed at Lansing adopted two important resolutions bearing directly on the potato trade. The substance of the first was that farmers are too careless about the selection of seed, and that to keep the varieties perfect they should change their seed frequently. The other concerned unloading potatoes at stations. In Chicago, Louisville and other cities it is now the custom of the railroads to supervise the unloading of a car when sold on track and issue scale tickets. In other cities, and especially small towns, when a car of potatoes is sold, the railroad turns the car over to the purchaser, who unloads it and if he is dissatisfied because what a discrepancy there is in the weights reported and those when it was shipped, this way compares of potatoes are often swindled. This association resolved to insist that the railroads should have charge of every car whenever unloaded, and when requested issue scale tickets for every load taken from a car, and the weight should be final between seller and buyer. A resolution also instructed the Committee on Transportation to prepare a bill for the next session of the Michigan Legislature which shall make the initial road where potatoes are loaded responsible for all damages of connecting lines.

Figures presented at the meeting referred to showed the potato production in the last five years in the United States to be 215,316,300 bu, having a value of $52,382,400.

The Rural World report says: "The crop of beans has been prematurely ripened in a good many places. The probable yield of the bean crop is compared with an average in the southern counties 77, in the central counties 84, in the northern counties 100, and for the State 87.

Trade was quiet yesterday and prices steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter, cream ex.	22c	At mark, cases re-	
Firsts	21@22c	turned. Northern	
Thirds	14@19c	stock	10@13c
Dairies, etc.	15@17c	Iowa	10@12c
Imitation cr'y	17@18c	Missouri	10@11c
Ladles	13½@17c	Cheese, new, twins	
Packing stock	13c	Young America	11@11½c
Rags, loss off, cases returned	14c		

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb.	7@8c	Chickens	6@6½c
Chickens, spring	11c	Chickens, spring	8@10c
Old hens	6½c	Ducks	6@8c
Geese, doz	32.50@5.00	Geese	6@7c
Iced turkeys	9@10c		

GAME.

Ducks, mallard, doz	$3.00@4.00	Jacksnipe, doz	$2.00
do	1.50@2.50	Plover, golden, doz	2.00
Canvasbacks	3.00@5.00	Grass	1.75

VEGETABLES.

Beets, home-grown, 100 bunches	50c@$1.00	Cauliflower, doz	50c@60c
Beans, green, ½-bu		Onions, white, ½-bu sacks	50@60c
sacks	$1.25@1.75	Potatoes, early Ohio,	
Spring wax, ½-bu	30c@$1.00	bulk, sts. bu	35@38c
Cucumbers, ½-bu sacks	40@50c	Home-grown, ½-bu	
Turnips, bags	40@50c	sacks	60c
White turnips, home-grown, bu box	25@30c	Sweets, Virginia, brl	
Mushrooms, lb	25@30c	Jerseys, brl	$2.50@2.75
Celery, Michigan	50@20c	Egyptians, bu box	25@25c
Lettuce, hd, tubs		Tomatoes, home-grown, bu box	20@35c
	75c@$1.00	Sweet corn, 4 doz	30c
Molasses, Illinois, 100 bunches	50@60c		

FRUITS

Apples, green	$1.00@1.25	Plums, Japan, ½-bu bx	50@60c
Apples, sour	2.50@3.00	Plums, Japan, ¼-bu bx	25@30c
Bananas, bch	$1.00@1.75	Quinces	75c@$1.00
Grapes, concord, ½-bu bx	15@20c	Pears, Bartlett, ½-bu bx	30@40c
5-lb basket	11@11½c	Peaches, ½-bu bx	50@75c
Delawares	20@25c	Lemons, M'a'g	$4.00@4.75
Peaches, Michigan, per ½-bu	75@$1.00	Oranges, Mess. limes	$3.00@3.50
4-bskt crates	$2.00@2.25	Watermelons, home-grown	10@15c
Apricots, ½-bu bx	50@75c	Limes	$40.00@50.00
box	35c@$1.10	Cocoanuts, bu-bx	$1.25@2.00
Pears, Kiefer	$2.00@3.00	Rocky Ford, crate	50c@$1.50

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1899	Receipts. 1898	Shipments. 1899	Shipments. 1898
Apples, brls	1,187	422	314	2,000
Corn, bu	84,000	2,100	22,400	22,400
Butter, lbs	58,500	50,400	58,500	52,500
Cheese, lbs	339,946	162,227	177,084	150,062
Tallow, lbs	13,520	15,810	38,135	125,970
Beef, pkgs	2,112	2,800	2,112	2,800
Lard, tons	272	257	20	32
Hides, lbs	200,310	100,500	422,312	291,468
Hops, lbs	18,500			
Potatoes, bu	15,651	22,781	3,790	4,867
Poultry, lbs	41,910	34,090	11,510	16,211
Country, coops	330	277		
Wool, lbs	97,306	24,000	71,865	144,516

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Flour—Receipts, 20,035 brls; exports, 9,594 brls; quiet and heavy; sold, 5,000 brls. Rye flour steady. Buckwheat—Steady. Corn meal—Firm. Rye—Quiet. No. 2 Western, 56c, f. o. b. afloat, spot. Barley—Strong; feeding, 41@43c c. i. f. Buffalo; malting, 46@50c c. i. f. Buffalo. Barley malt—Firm.

Wheat—Receipts, 26,200 bu; exports, 95,187 bu; spot easy; No. 2 red, 74½c f. o. b. afloat, spot; No. 1 Northern, 79½c f. o. b. afloat, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80½c to arrive. No. 2 hard, Duluth, elevator. Options opened steady and 1@1¼c higher on better cables, but later became weak on foreign buying, more liberal acceptances and general disappointment at increased export business. Turned weak, closing with prices at Chicago. Closed weak at 74⅞c, or decline, May, 74¼c; closed 74¼c; December, 73½@73⅝c, closed 73¾c; December, 73½@73⅝c, closed 73¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 62,375 bu; exports, 97,700 bu; spot firm; No. 2, 35½c f. o. b. afloat; 35½c elevator. Options opened quiet and unchanged, ruled nominally dull, following Chicago, which let on a demand from September shorts; prices declined ½@¾c, closing weak at near decline; May closed 36c; December 35½c.

Oats—Receipts, 221,600 bu; exports, 164,000 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 4 white, 27c; track white, 27@35c. Options inactive and nominal.

Tallow—Firm. Cotton seed oil—Steady. Petroleum—Dull and refined, New York, $8.05; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $7.80; Pittsburg, $7.80. Turpentine—Firmer at 48@48½c.

Rosin—Steady. Molasses—Quiet.

Hay—Firm. Hops—Steady.

Leather—Firm. Wool—Steady.

Beef—Firm. Cut meats—Steady. Lard—Weak; Western steamed, $5.65, refined dull. Pork—Firm.

Metals—The general market was stupidly dull all day, with price changes lacking special significance. Copper was somewhat freer offering from local sources as well as from abroad. Buyers refused to take hold, despite the concessions made, and the market closed weak, but practically unchanged and featureless. At the close the London exchange called prices lower, and the market opened at $17.50 bid, quiet and nominal; lake, $17.50 bid; quiet; electrolytic, $17.50 bid; casting, $17.50 bid; quiet; lake at $17.50@17.62½; electrolytic, $17.50@17.62½; casting, $17.50@17.62½. Lead—Dull and unchanged at $4.50@4.60. Spelter—Quiet and unchanged at $4.50@4.60. Iron—Dull and unchanged. Tin—Dull and unchanged at $28.30.

Coffee—Options opened steady and 5@10 points higher on better cables, but later became weak on foreign buying, more liberal acceptances and general disappointment at increased export business. Turned weak, closing with prices at Chicago. Closed weak at 7.40@7.45 decline; May, 7.40@7.45; closed 7.45c; December, 7.45@7.50c, closed 7.45c; December, 7.45@7.50c, closed 7.45c.

Sugar—Raw dull but steady; refined quiet.

California dried fruits—Steady; evaporated apples, common, 7½c; prime wire tray, 8@8½c; choice, 8½@9c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes, 4@7½c. Apricots—Royal, 14c; Moorpark, 14@16c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 8@11½c.

Cotton—Speculation in cotton futures was not active today. The market opened steady in tone, with some options one point lower and others two higher. On light covering and new buying there was a rise of a point or so after the call, but later in the forenoon the market reacted under realizing and a few foreign selling orders. Then followed an upward movement on renewed demand from the short side, after which variations were confined to a mere point or two, with trading unusually slow and almost entirely for the account of room operators. English cables were regarded as favorable in the main, considering the bearish tenor of Neill's latest crop statement. From the crop region information pointed to continued deterioration as the result of unbroken drought. In spot markets a firmer feeling prevailed, with prices in many instances 1-16c to ⅛c higher on urgent demand from foreign spinners, as well as good inquiry from home points of consumption. Receipts were large, though hardly more so than calculated upon. Near the close realizing set in, leading to hammering by leading bears, under which prices broke several points. The market was finally easy, with September 6 points higher and other months 5@7 points lower. Futures closed easy: September, 5.96c; October, 6.00c; November, 6.05c; December, 6.10c; January, 6.16c; February, 6.18c; March, 6.21c; April, 6.24c; May, 6.28c; June, 6.31c; July, 6.32c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6¾c; middling gulf, 6¾c; sales, 670 bales.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 14.—Wheat—Market opened steady and strong this morning, and for the first fifteen minutes was active. Buying orders were numerous and urgent. May, 69c; September, 69½c; December, 67¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 70¾c; new, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c. No. 3 spring, 61c. No. 2 red, 74c.

Flour—Steady. Millers report a good demand for flour and expect the market to do much better in the near future. Stocks in second hands are said to be light. First patents, $3.85@3.95; second patents, $3.65@3.75; first clears, $2.80@2.90; second clears, $2.20@2.30.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—Flour—Dull, unchanged. Timothy seed firm, $2.05@2.35; prime scarce and would bring more. Cornmeal steady, $1.75@1.80. Bran scarce; sacked lots, east track, 62½@65c. Hay, strong. Timothy, $7.00@10.00; prairie, $7.00. Hemp twine, 8c. Barley—Dull. Dry salt meats quiet; boxed shoulders and extra short clear, $5.50; clear ribs, $5.62½; clear sides, $5.75. Bacon—Firm but quiet; boxed shoulders, $6.12½; extra short clears, $6.50; clear ribs, $6.12½; clear sides, $6.25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 82,000 bu; oats, 68,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 92,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—Wheat—December, 64⅞c. Cash: No. 2 hard, 63@63¼c; No. 3, 61½@62½c; No. 2 red, 67½@68c; No. 3, 64@66c. Corn—December, 24¾c. Cash: No. 2 mixed, 29@29¼c; No. 2 white, 29@29¼c; No. 3, 28½@28¾c. Oats—Steady. Cash: No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 3, 25@25½c. Hay—Choice timothy, $7.25@7.50; choice prairie, $6.50@6.75. Butter—Creamery, 21c; dairy, 15c. Eggs—Firm, 10½c. Receipts—Wheat, 106 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash: September, 70c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¼c; September, 67¼c; December, 67¾c; May, 71¼c. No. 2 Northern, 65c. No. 3 spring, 61c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c. Oats, 21@21¼c. Rye, 55½c. Barley, 35@40c. Flax, $1.07. Corn, 28½c. Receipts—Wheat, 707,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 445,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 14.—Wheat—Lower, weak; cash, 68c; December, 72¾c asked. Corn dull, lower; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 21½c. Rye firm, higher; No. 2, 57½c. Clover seed dull, higher; prime, $6.12½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 14.—Spirits turpentine firm at 44¾c. Resin firm; A, B, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.10; H, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.30; M, $1.62½; N, $1.80; window glass, $1.85; WW, $2.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14.—Spirits turpentine firm, 44½@45c. Resin firm, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine quiet and unchanged. Tar firm, $1.30.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—Corn firm; No. 3, 30¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 24@24½c. Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for finished goods.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs shipped direct to down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 11	18,493	172	22,706	15,349
Tuesday, Sept. 12	9,697	926	22,706	15,349
Wednesday, Sept. 13	12,751	902	32,749	21,215
Thursday, Sept. 14	5,000	400	25,000	15,000
Totals	50,971	2,000	107,421	79,726
Same period last w'k	43,192	1,000	71,295	79,947
Same period 1898	44,055	1,175	105,352	77,694

Shipments—

Monday, Sept. 11	4,283	64	8,266	4,006
Tuesday, Sept. 12	7,712	64	6,079	2,073
Wednesday, Sept. 13	5,884	104	1,944	1,000
Thursday, Sept. 14	3,500	100	4,000	1,500
Totals	13,820	332	30,289	8,755
Same period last w'k	12,006	357	17,282	8,335
Same period 1898	14,207	749	25,000	8,000

Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	151,009	184,000	127,000
Same period last w'k	126,000	120,000	105,000
Same period 1898	138,000	176,000	111,000
Same period 1897	128,000	151,000	111,000

The four leading Western markets received 42,700 hogs Thursday, against 31,300 a week ago and 60,000 the corresponding day a year ago.

Today's receipts are estimated at 1,500 cattle, 18,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep, against 1,496 cattle, 12,941 hogs, and 11,756 sheep a week ago and 1,394 cattle, 27,615 hogs, and 6,814 sheep the corresponding Friday a year ago.

Prompt packing sales averaging 2740@295 lbs cost $4.41@4.44; 209@245-lb butchers', $4.45@4.48; 162-lb bacon, $4.22½. Armour bought 6,200; Anglo-American, 1,200; Boyd, Lunham & Co., Continental, 700; Hammond, 800; International, 1,100; Lipton, 450; Morris, 1,000; Swift, 4,200, and butchers, 1,200.

Cattle—This week's receipts will run out about 8,000 or larger than last week, and 6,000 larger than a year ago. The increased receipts have tended to make buyers more pressing in their arguments that prices for cattle are too high, compared with what they can get for cattle and meat in the East, but a big share of the current increase in the yards is of cattle that are not killers. As poor to medium kinds of grassy cattle are slow to sell, and few retailers have money for them, buyers claim they are dearer in the beef than the good cattle. Today's market for native beef cattle was the same as Wednesday's closing. The top of the market was $6.40, but there were none on sale to compare with the best that sold recently at $6.60@6.65, nor to the lot of 1,600 that sold recently at $5.60@6.25; corn fed Westerns, $4.85@5.40, and Missouri and Iowa beef Texas steers, 1,020@1,100 lbs, $4.95@5.85. Grass Western steers sold a shade higher, and grass Texas ruled steady. Some 706-lb Montana grass Texas sold at $5.00, and cows and heifers at $2.75@4.60. Grass Texas steers sold at $3.85@4.25. Native butcher stock ruled steady with feeding grades 10@15c lower than a week ago. Revised quotations follow:

Extra prime steers	$6.45@6.75
Export steers, 1,350@1,600 lbs	5.85@6.30
Good beef steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	5.35@5.80
Common to medium steers, 950@1,200 lbs	4.40@5.20
Grassy native steers	4.10@4.60
Choice to fancy heifers	4.50@5.35
Fair to good heifers	3.50@4.30
Good to choice cows	3.25@4.25
Fair to medium grades	2.60@3.20
Canners	2.00@2.50
Export bulls	3.75@4.30
Bologna bulls	2.60@3.30
Fair to good bulls	3.00@3.60
Good to choice feeders, 900@1,100 lbs	4.00@4.85
Common to choice stockers, 500@700 lbs	3.25@4.10
Veal calves, 250@350 lbs	5.00@6.00
Veal calves, 100@200 lbs	6.25@7.75
Grass Western steers	3.90@5.30
Grass Western cows and heifers	2.75@4.60
Grass Texas steers	3.50@4.25

Sheep—Fairly active demand prevailed and prices ruled 5c higher. The feeling was easy along about 10 o'clock, but the finish was strong, with only 2,000 left over. Packers were fairly strong, and shipping orders were heavy again. The general market seemed healthier than for some time past. The supply was liberal, and while some of the quality was fair, being rather better than a week ago, selected 90@110-lb averages and 100@120-lb bacon weights reached $4.30, with 261-lb shippers up to $4.70. Most of the heavy packing-sheep sold at $4.00@4.25, and mixed grades mainly at $4.50@4.60. Pigs averaging 60@100 lbs sold principally at $3.50@4.10. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 250@350 lbs	$4.55@4.70
Poor to choice packing, 250@350 lbs	4.30@4.50
Selected butchers', 200@220 lbs	4.60@4.75
Rough heavy packing	4.15@4.40
Selected light	4.50@4.65
Light mixed	4.45@4.65
Pigs, 80@140 lbs	3.60@4.60
Culls and rattlers	2.00@4.10

Sheep—The demand for lambs was active and prices ruled 5@10c higher. Sheep sold freely at strong prices. Lambs sold at $5.50@6.40, bulk at $5.80@6.00; native sheep, $2.50@4.60; and Western, $3.50@4.20. A lot of 393 Western ewes averaging 104 lbs sold at $3.50; a lot of 607 Western muttons averaging 98 lbs sold at $4.25; Western feeding sheep, $3.60@4.00; and feeding lambs, $4.50@4.75. Revised quotations follow:

Native sheep, common to medium	$4.30@4.50
Good to choice mixed	3.75@4.20
Fair to good mixed	3.20@3.50
Western sheep, clipped	3.50@4.20
Feeding sheep	3.25@3.85
Culls and tail end sheep	2.25@3.00
Spring lambs, good to choice	5.50@6.40
Common to good lambs	4.75@5.50
Culls and tail end lambs	3.50@4.50
Western lambs	4.25@5.20

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Beeves—Receipts, 506 head. Only trade of importance; feeding steady. Dressed beef and refrigerator beef at 8½c. Exports tomorrow, 440 cattle and 4,525 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 185. Veals steady; grassers unchanged at 3½@4c. Yearlings, $3.50@4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3,696. Sheep firm, lambs uneven; steady to 25c lower; sheep, $3.00@4.75; lambs, $4.00@6.25; culls, $4.50; Canadian lambs, $6.00@6.25; refused, $5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000. Market steady and active early, closed slow at yesterday's prices. Heavy, $4.55@4.60; mixed, $4.55@4.60; light, $4.25@4.42½; pigs, $4.00@4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 400. Light supply, largely of feeding sellers, firm. Advices received of 10c on good slaughtering grades. Closing prices: Sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $3.00@6.00. Stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; culls, $2.50@3.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000. Market steady. Native beef steers, $4.15@5.40; western steers, $3.80@5.00; cows and heifers, $3.75@4.40; cows and heifers, $3.60@4.35; canners, $2.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.40; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500. Market strong to 5c higher. Heavy, $4.40@4.45; mixed, $4.40@4.45; light, $4.30@4.40; pigs, $4.00@4.40; bulk of sales, $4.37½@4.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100. Market strong. Yearlings, $4.50@5.15; fed Western muttons, $3.80@4.00; stock sheep, $3.50@3.90; lambs, $4.50@5.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000. Market steady on native, easy on Texans. Native beef steers, $4.25@5.40; Western steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.25; canners, $1.75@2.40; bulls, $2.25@4.25; calves, $3.75@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,712. Market opened 5@10c lower, and closed weak and 10@15c lower than yesterday. Bulk of sales, $4.35@4.40; heavy, $4.40@4.45; packers, $4.35@4.45; mixed, $4.35@4.45; light, $4.30@4.40; yorkers, $4.30@4.40; pigs, $3.50@4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,712. Market opened steady. Muttons, $3.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $4.50@5.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.50; dressed beef steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.00; canners, $1.75@2.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $2.50@3.75; calves, $3.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,712. Market opened 5@10c lower, and closed weak and 10@15c lower than yesterday. Bulk of sales, $4.35@4.40; heavy, $4.40@4.45; packers, $4.35@4.45; mixed, $4.35@4.45; light, $4.30@4.40; yorkers, $4.30@4.40; pigs, $3.50@4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,712. Market steady.

PRICE OF OIL IS PUT UP.

STANDARD COMPANY ADVANCES IT TWO CENTS MORE A BARREL.

Advance for Last Three Weeks Is Fifteen Cents and Operators Expect the Boom to Continue, Conditions Being Favorable for a Repetition of the 1895 Market — Visible Supply Less than Usual and Daily Shipments Exceed Receipts.

Crude petroleum was given another boost of two cents a barrel by the Standard Oil company yesterday, the Pennsylvania product being quoted at $1.45 and Indianapolis at 90 cents. In the last three months the market has advanced 15 cents a barrel, and at yesterday's figures was at the highest since 1896. In the spring and summer of 1895 the Standard Oil company marked prices up to $2.60 a barrel. Excitement exists all over the oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana as the result of the advance, for the reason that operators think conditions at present are similar to those prevailing four years ago, and accordingly a further advance is expected.

Standard Carries a Large Stock.

The method of the Standard involves keeping on hand a stock of crude petroleum equal to six months' consumption. In 1894 the combined stocks of Pennsylvania and Lima (as the product of western Ohio and Indiana is known) amounted to 25,000,000 barrels. The market price for oil was so low that operators found little encouragement to explore new territory and everywhere production showed a falling off. When the Standard raised prices to $2.60 the result was to stimulate the greatest activity ever known. Among other cities Chicago contributed several hundred thousands of dollars to the new capital which entered into the business, and half a dozen operating companies made up of local men were formed and are still actively engaged. The result of the booming market in 1895 was to add greatly to the production, but as prices turned downward the search for new territory ceased and production gradually declined again.

Present Visible Supply Is Low.

According to the official figures of the trade the visible supply of Eastern and Lima oil aggregates 24,800,000 barrels. As the domestic and export consumption equals 150,000 barrels a day the amount in hand is scarcely a six months' stock, which it is the policy of the Standard to carry. Shipments of oil are reported to be heavy and these show an average run of several thousand barrels over "runs" or receipts. No new fields have been developed since last spring, when the Scio, O., field "came in." The tube trust, which manufactures the casing and tubing used in oil wells, has advanced its prices nearly 120 per cent, so that the cost of wells is more than doubled. For this reason little "wildcatting" has been done for six months, until within the last few weeks, when large and small operators have turned a crowd of leasers loose on the farms of the oil States to look for indications of new territory.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Provisions—Beef—Extra India mess strong, 62s 6d; prime mess firm, 55s 6d. Pork—Prime mess firm, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut steady, 35s; short clear backs steady, 29s 6d; shoulders, square, dull, 30s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, steady, 28s 6d; American refined, in pails, firm, 29s 9d. Cheese—American finest white, dull, 50s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 23s 9d. Cotton—Spot, moderate demand; oil—Hull refined, October, easy, 15s 9d.

Grain—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red Western winter, steady, 6s 5d; No. 1 Northern spring, steady, 6s 4½d; futures quiet, September, 5s 8¾d; December, 5s 10¾d. Corn—Spot, quiet; American mixed, new, steady, 3s 4¼d; American mixed, old, steady, 3s 4½d; futures firm, September, 3s 4¾d; October, 3s 5¼d; November, 3s 5¼d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Dry goods—Spot business in cotton goods quiet, owing to Jewish holidays. Brown sheetings and drills strong. Print cloths, regulars and odds, firm, with limited sales. Bleached cottons tending upwards, large purchases in place orders for spring. Denims strong. Ginghams unchanged. Cotton flannels firm. Other coarse colored cottons in good shape. Cotton hosiery and underwear well sold for spring and firm. No change in woolen or worsted fabrics. Linens strong.

MARQUETTE CLUB BEGINS WORK

George E. Adams Will Deliver an Address, Opening the Club's Fall Campaign on Saturday Night.

The Marquette club will open its fall campaign and work for the year on Saturday night, Sept. 16, at their clubhouse at 8 o'clock. The Board of Directors has decided to make the occasion one of special interest for its members, their families, and friends. George E. Adams will deliver an address on "The Political History of the Spanish-American War," giving his reasons for the United States government holding the Philippine Islands. This meeting will be a forerunner of the efforts the club will make just prior to their Chicago day banquet, which will be held at the Auditorium on Oct. 7.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899:

Emerald-av., 191 n of Garfield-bl., e f, 25x125. Sept. 11 (G. B. Hicks to C. Edwards)..... $ 1,000

Lowe-av., 150 s of 22d-st., e f, 25x124, Aug. 31 (Geo. Sippel to Anna Hallhaut 7,950

Morgan-st., 48 n of 12th-pl., w f, 24x100, Sept. 14 (Jas. Taylor to H. Green)..... 2,500

Millard-av., 316 s of 39th-st., e f, 50x120, Feb. 16 [M. J. Davis to W. H. Emison]..... 3,500

Irving-pk.-bl., 97 w of Sawyer-av., s f, 24x124, Sept. 12 [W. J. Kanies to R. Schriber]

North-av., 541 e of Leavitt-st., s f, 50x125, Sept. 13 [Wicker Park Lodge No. 351, I. O. F., to Paul Schultz]..... 6,000

Linden-st., 148 s of Surf-st., w f, 50x150, Sept. 6 [Arthur W. Kolf and wife to Wm. Morris et al.]..... 28,000

Pemberton-pl., 87 e of Wilson-av., s f, 50x150, incumbrance of $1,100, Sept. 5 [H. Kruchten to W. R. Barton]..... 3,000

Lots 14 and 15, Hedges's Ridge add to Rogers Park, Sept. 11 [U. C. Schiesswohl to H. Niehaus]..... 2,460

Horticultural-pl., 100 s of Surf-st., w f, 162, 125, Aug. 15 [E. S. Dreyer & Co., by Peck to A. W. Chadwick]..... 2,250

W., 220.40 s of Belmont-av. and Park-av., s f, 20x150, Sept. 3 [M. A. French et al., by M. Shields to Mary McEvoy]..... 1,488

Vincennes-av., 181 n of 100th-pl., e f, 72x189, Sept. 8 [F. Foss et al., by M. in C. to Public Service Co.]..... 1,950

Sixth-st., s w cor Sherman-av., s f, 75x125, Sept. 14 [A. Evgang et al., by M. in C. to Lowe-av., 70 n of 99th-st., w f, 80x112, Aug. 28 [H. Nugent et al., by M. in C., to Village L. & B. Assn.]..... 2,074

Lot 2, resub Lots 1 to 4, Blk 72, Washington Heights, Aug. 15 [O. B. Saunders et al., by M. in C., to Baptist Theological Union]..... 3,750

Noble-st., 50 e of Sheffield, s f, 50x120, Sept. 6 [M. Johnson et al., by M. in C. to Chas. Anderson]..... 1,165

Ward-st., 100 n of Diversey-av., w f, 25x124, Aug. 29 [L. Kiankowsky et al., by M. in C., to J. M. Ernst]..... 990

Same property, Sept. 1 [J. H. Ernst to A. Bachowski]..... 1,200

Lot 4, 40th-av. s of Leland, w f, 41x100, July 15 [D. S. Conger to E. Schmitz]..... 2,000

Calumet-av., 124 s of Grace, w f, 24x125, Sept. 12 [Mrs. Nellie to M. M. Trieb]..... 1,800

Sherwin-av., 166 w of Evanston, s f, 66x 20, incumbrance of $3,000 [Charles H. Reeves to John Gillespie]..... 8,500

Premises 1893 W. Jackson-blvd, Dec. 10, 1898 [W. A. Bowles to T. H. Owen]..... 3,500

California-av., 50 s of Cortez-st., s f, 25x 124, Sept. 14 [Assumption Church to Hart Oakley-av., 228 s of 13th-st., e f, 20x72, Dec. 31, 1898 [W. H. Munroe to E. B. Case]..... 2,000

Allport-st., 125 s of 16th-st., w f, 20x125, Sept. 12 [Mary Bucheit to Emerald-av., 267 s of 35th-st., w f, 25, 125, June 1 [W. Uffelmann to A. Wagner]..... 1,000

Same property, same to same]..... 1,000

Uffelmann]..... 1,000

Bond-av., 150 s of 75th-st., e f, 50x125 and other property, Sept. 11 [A. B. Sayers to T. H. Sa

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

PLEASANT ROOM, 1 OR 2 GENTLEMEN, DESIRABLE house, 1st flat, with board; 1 block from Grand boulevard; private family; refs. exchanged. Address F 911, Tribune office.

3127 FIFTH-ST.—THE ANDERSON—ONE ROOM and bath; 2 rooms and bath, alcove room, all fronting Ellis Park; very desirable; table first-class; near cable and L. C.

LADY HAVING COMFORTABLE PRIVATE flat, desirable location, wants one or two gentlemen boarders or gentleman and wife; everything first-class; references. W 548, Tribune.

3317 OAKENWALD-AV. — PARLOR AND SINGLE or suite, with board; unobstructed in Kenwood; reasonable. MRS. A. EDISON.

3115 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST AND SECOND floor front rooms with board.

3131 WASHINGTON-AV. — SUITE AND SINGLE rooms with board; detached house.

West Side.

3132 JACKSON-BLVD.—2 LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms; private family.

North Side.

1441 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—LARGE, sunny front room to rent to couple with or without board; if you want a pleasant home among pleasant people call; otherwise stay away.

1439 LINCOLN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE and single; suitable for two gentlemen; heat, gas, bath; with board.

Hotels.

HOTEL ROLLAND, 63D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, private baths, elevator service, cuisine and accommodations first-class. Tel. Oak. 192.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. Suites of two and three, also single, with private baths. Tel. 1038 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND 2 ROOMS, WITH BATH, BY gentleman and wife; table and surroundings must be first-class in every respect; private family preferred; state full particulars. Address W 538, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES EMPLOYED all the day, within walking distance of Hyde Park High School; private family; $40 or $45 per month. Address E D-506, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE; $50 MONTH; no children. Call 801, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3128 VERNON-AV., EXCEPTIONally well lighted, large front room, with bath, in modern home.

TO RENT—3127 SIXTY-THIRD-CT., 3 LARGE, LIGHT rooms; elegantly furnished for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—1 OR 2, 3187-ST., FLAT 1, NEWLY furnished rooms; gas, bath, hot water, steam.

West Side.

TO RENT—1914 W. POLK-ST., NEAR BLVD. Furnished front alcove, privileges cooking in laundry. Call evening or Sunday; new house.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen. 902 S. Ashland-av., second flat.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS; CHOICE LIST IN EVERY desirable part city; have been carefully inspected by us; you shall have the benefit; your carfare and time saved. BETAH CO., 520 Woman's Temple.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—232 66TH-PL., WOODLAWN; steaming house; 10 rooms; new stone house, handsomely modern; 6 minutes to 63th-st. L. Cent. depot; 6 minutes to L. road; 2 minutes to Jackson Park; 15 minutes down-town; splendid surroundings; price $50; worth $75.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Borden Blk., 92 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3067 TO 3087 VERNON-AV., NEAR 30th-st., these very desirable 12-room dwellings; hard decorations, new plumbing, etc.; $30. Apply to janitor premises every day or to W. GRAY BROWN, 802 W. Madison. Tel. W. 279.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 3002 PRAIRIE-AV., NINE rooms, all hardwood finish, natural gas in furnace; fine location; in first-class shape; reasonable rental. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 3627 MICHIgan-av.; nine rooms; improvements; fine stable. Inquire 2625 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—
6-room steam-heated houses, 3618 to 3649 Forrest; rooms with board; detached houses.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-AV. — SUITE AND SINgle rooms with board; detached house.

West Side.

TO RENT—3011 WABASH, 10-ROOM MODERN dwelling; all improvements; very cheap to desirable tenant; open.

TO RENT—No. 4061 LAKE-AV., a 10-ROOM, two-story frame house, newly decorated; no children. R. D. HILL & CO., 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—4100 DREXEL-AV.—NEW, STONE-front dwelling; 9 rooms; steam heat, hardwood floors; 2 blocks from elevated; $50; open; owner.

TO RENT—3519 RHODES-AV., 8-ROOM HOUSE, newly decorated; open; $25.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCE, 290 E. Division-st. Apply at the office of the owner, J. R. McKAY, 58 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, containing at least 8 rooms, located on South Side; West Division-st. and east of Wabash-av. Address W 979, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
FIREPROOF. FIREPROOF.
La Strain, 3535 Ellis-av., new elegant 5-room apartments, overlooking Lake Michigan; ELEVATOR and all modern appliances; reduced prices during balance of season. Illinois Central trains and Cottage Grove cable.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.
Telephone, Central 298.

TO RENT—4257 CALUMET-AV., CHOICE 4-room flat; $25.
4588 Calumet-av., choice 8-room flat; $40.
4156 Calumet-av., fine 8-room flat; $27.50.
4151 Champlain-av., 6 and 6 rooms; $22 and $30.
4337-39 Calumet-av., choice 7 rooms; $25 and $30.
3917 S. 43d-st., corner 6-room flat; $20.
3935 S. 43d-st., a splendid 6-room flat; $25.
4-room steam heated flats near "L" road, $15 upward.
PATTERSON, 572 E. 43d-st., near "L" station.

TO RENT—THE BLAIR BLDG., 3004-6 PRAIRIE-av., 3 and 8 room apartments; large, light rooms; all hardwood finish; every convenience to suit tenants; elevator service; janitor. GODFREY SCHMIDT, 601, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—N. E. CORNER ASTOR AND 22d-st., seven-room flat, all modern. E. G. PAULING, 182 La Salle.

TO RENT—CHEAP, $20; 6-ROOM CORNER flat; bright and cheerful; steam heat, hot water. 1630 Clark-st., cor. Belmont.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, $23; STEAM HEAT AND hot water. 3355 Evanston-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLAT, 1524 Wrightwood-av., $27; hot water.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; gas ranges; $15 to $18. Cor. Clark and Belmont.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 OR 7 ROOM FURnished flat on North Side; two adults; references. Address W 624, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT, FURNISHED, or partly furnished. Address, with particulars, E C 805, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID DRUG STORE SITE, 1121 61st-st., cor. Indiana-av.; electric cars on 61st-st., elevated station on 61st-st., only one block east; rapidly growing neighborhood; only $30 per month to May 1, 1900.
MATSON HILL, R. 414, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES—REST CORNER IN KENwood, opposite J. C. A. R. & St. L. station.
A. H. ANDRUSS & CO.,
S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN DEARBORN-ST., NEAR Adams, suitable for merchant tailoring, shoes or dry goods. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 198 S. RANDOLPH-ST. Inquire of J. S. MEYER, Room 208.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE GARDEN CITY Building, northwest cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences, well adapted for manufacturers' agents. J. S. MEYER, Agent, Room 208.

TO RENT—HOTELS

TO RENT—235-237 S. HALSTED, COR. CONgress; 25-room hotel, established; big rents; will be put in fine shape; $75. WALKER & DWIGHT & CO., 161 W. Madison.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—IN SEAVERNS BLDGS., OFFICE 227-229 Washington-st., rooms 1 to 10; $10 to $15; 2 and 3 room suites, $6 to $10; single rooms, $3 and $4; entresol store, suitable for dressmaker, 4 living rooms, $16.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

OFFICE, 78 STATE-ST., SUITES 29-30.
OVER KRANZ'S CANDY STORE.

ATTENTION—
THE RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM has added M. BENSEN GATES, GRADUATE OF OBSTETRICS, of long experience, to their staff of physicians; all those who are in need of help in delicate health or suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex are cordially invited to call and consult on the first Monday in each month. Ladies a specialty of the treatment of all complaints and in addition provide the most comfortable and quiet home for confinement cases in the city. Our accommodations are arranged to give all patients large, airy rooms and very low rates of board. Our staff of physicians includes the best known doctors in Chicago, and we wish to impress upon the public that none but legal practitioners and graduate physicians are consulted. Terms to suit all. Do not allow patient in need to work for board. Advice by mail or personally at our office absolutely free. Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 2.
KINGSTON HANNA, M. D.
GRADUATE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.

Skillful and scientific treatment of all DISEASES OF WOMEN. Positive success guaranteed in the most complicated cases. Most patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Confidential advice and correspondence on all subjects.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE.
Hours: 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

CURE FOR MEN. CURE FOR MEN.
MEN CURED TO REMAIN CURED.
We cure men quickly and permanently. 20 years established in Chicago.
Call or write DR. SWANBERG.
NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES.
WASHINGTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. { Daily, 9 a. m. to 4 & 6 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m. only. 58 STATE-ST., Chicago.

VISIT OUR FREE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 818 State-st.

OFFICE 163 STATE-ST., SUITE 20, OFF PALMER HOUSE. NEXT TO FAIR.
G. W. ROSENTHAL, M. D.
EASTERN SANITARIUM.
Elegant private cool rooms for ladies during confinement. Dr. Rosenthal, specialist in the scientific treatment of diseases of women. Can obtain for nonattention. Confidential advice free, personally or by mail. Patient in need can work for board. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 2.

CURE FOR MEN. CURE FOR WOMEN.
ILLINOIS PRIVATE SANITARIUM, 193-199 STATE-ST. COR. ADAMS, SUITE 309.
This institution had a staff of medical experts especially adapted to the treatment of
BLOOD, SKIN, AND NERVOUS DISEASES.
DERILITY RESULTING FROM OVERWORK, etc. All hopeless and incurable cases are especially invited to call; terms reasonable; private consultation free. DR. SIMMONS, Consulting Physician.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76-E. MADISON-ST. These specialists cure under guarantee all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, eczema, cystitis, blood poisoning, NERVOUSS EXHAUSTION with its symptoms of nervousness, debility, gravel, and seminal emissions, varicocele, stricture. CONSULTATION FREE.
Hours—10 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 10-12 only.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM, 2 EWING-pl., takes confinement cases; treats successfully all ailments; disorders peculiar to female sex. Home for regular graduate physicians; nurses and trained nurses are in attendance; competent in maternity cases. DR. WAHM, Supt. Office, 125 STATE-ST. Call or write.

MRS. NATHAN, 30 LAFLIN-ST., 1 BLOCK SO. of Madison-st., private home for ladies before and during confinement; graduate Royal Midwife Institute, Vienna; 29 years' experience; best of motherly care in all cases.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 498 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Regular graduate in obstetrics; 10 years' experience in German hospitals and 15 years' practice; takes ladies before and during confinement; always successful.

G. W. ROSENTHAL, M. D., TREATS ALL DISeases of Women; obstetrics, etc.; private home for confinement cases; institution and correspondence on all subjects. 2231 Indiana-av.

379 W. ADAMS-ST., NR. MORGAN — LADIES expecting to be confined should visit our private home; best of care; terms reasonable. Physician and nurse. DR. SIMMONS & CLARK.

MRS. YANNE, 3209 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinement; best care in all cases; skillful physician; terms always reasonable; 20 years' experience.

LINCOLN PRIVATE SANITARIUM, OFFICE 148 State-st. Rel. 408. Private home for women; elegant accommodations before and during confinement; Mrs. H. to 6. DR. BRENDECKE.

MRS. KING, 3458 S. PARK-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinement; best care in all cases; prices reasonable.

DR. EMMA BELLEWIG, 381 WELLS-ST., Chicago avenue; specialty diseases of women; private home for ladies before confinement; private hospital.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 94 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 1. Sundays, 10 to 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGNER SCHOOL OF COLLEGIATE LAW, FURnishes superior instruction in law; day and evening classes; 1st year begins Sept. 18; 2d year Sept. 25; 3d year Oct. 2. 1st floor, 167 Dearborn-st.

LADIES' COMPETENT PHYSICIAN, 31 YEARS' practice; confinement cases; private home; best of care; terms reasonable. 2 Ewing-pl.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FEE FOR SALE; PAYS 5 PER cent on $5,000. ROBERT MANN WOODS, 1408 Marquette Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY NEW RESIDENCES, erected by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, through its resident director, D. G. Hamilton, on 34th-st., near Cottage Grove-av. fronting Groveland and Woodland Parks; 10 to 13 rooms; everything most modern; cabinet finish in hardwood, consoles, mosaics, and tile mantels; 2 elegant bathrooms, best open nickel plumbing, gas and electricity throughout; everything handsome sideboards, mantels, and colonade delightful location; $55 to $75.
BERKELEY-AV. AND 46TH-ST., beautiful 8-room apartments, finished in the most expensive woods, polished oak floors, dining-rooms panelled in oak, tiled bathrooms, handsome consoles, sideboards, etc.; $50 to $65; ready Sept. 15.
THE BELVOIR, 4740-4746 MADISON-AV.—One of the most elegant high-class apartment buildings in the city; steel construction, beautiful location, overlooking the lake; 9 rooms; telephone and messenger service; $50 to $65.
4371 AND 4373 OAKENWALD-AV.—ELEGANT COLONIAL BLDGS., FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION, 7 rooms, beautifully finished in redwood, birch, white enamel, 4-sawed oak; dining-rooms overlooking the lake; rooms are large proportions; most artistic apartments in the city; $50 to $60.
W. S. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.
Tel. 4405 Main, 1134 Oakland.

FOR SALE—A SNAP; NO. 6336 GREENWOOD-av., a 9-room stone front residence, elegantly finished throughout; lot 22x103; every room well lighted; price $4,750 for a quick sale; terms to suit. Open today from 2 to 5:30 p. m. H. L. HOWARD, 167 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 3630.

FOR SALE — WOODLAWN — ABSOLUTE slaughter—Beautiful modern 2-story brick home, 6251 Kimbark-av., oak finish, fine decorations, colonial front; can't be equaled for $6,000 with present cost of bldg.; will take $5,500 cash this week. H. W. NICHOLS, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HYDE PARK RESIDENCE; every convenience; superior surroundings; near fast trains. 5137 Madison-av.; open daily; shown any time; reasonable assessment; $17,500.
CHAS. H. BINNEY, or owner, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$3054; RHODES-av., 8-room brick, newly decorated; easy terms; bargain; read.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULE-vards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON S. W. COR. 94TH AND Howard-av.; sacrifice; make offer.
W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3568 GRAND-BLVD., DETACHED stone front 14 r., 3d fl. e. f., at cost of house, $6,000; built by owner.

FOR SALE—SEE EXQUISITELY DECORATED, new, 14-room house. 4529 Grand-blvd.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—
$1,500 will purchase a 10-room house and lot, No. 146 York-st., arranged for two families; modern improvements; terms $500 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years; no trade. Inquire Union Trust Co., 252 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MODERN STONE front 2-flat building, near Mc. L road and Garfield Park; may exchange; $4,000; or will improved. H. LAWRENCE, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, S. Ann-st., near Madison; owner leaving city. E. HANCOCK, 402 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—250X300 INNER BELT LINE, NEAR Chicago-av.; unequaled manufacturing site; sacrifice. F. NICHOLS, 181 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY ELEGANT HOME, EAST OF Lincoln Park, on Lake Shore Drive; marble walks, etc.; $6,500, or will take part vacant. Address E T 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BIG SACRIFICE, $45,000 EQUITY, improved N. Side stores and flats; corner. Address W 400, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—MY EQUITY IN $5,000 cash payments on $8,000 lot. Owner, 2 C. TROWBRIDGE, 4188 N. Ashland-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA HOME LOTS.
WE HAVE YOU SUITED IN LOCATION. We leave our office at 11 a. m. every day for BEAUTIFUL WINNETKA.
THE NORTH SHORE LAND CO., 95 ADAMS-ST.
You can return in one or two hours or spend the afternoon on the Wooded Bluffs by the lake. Select location for a home on the North Shore. Our streets have all city improvements, and Winnetka has a population of 2,000. Unequaled advantages for rapid, and comfortable, driving.
18 DAILY TRAINS—ALSO TROLLEY LINE.
BUY A LOT NOW
and see it grow in value.
LOW PRICES—EASY TERMS.
We have two 9-room houses on 50 or 100-ft. lots, as desired—on easy terms of payment.
W. H. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
201 to 204 Inter Ocean Bldg.
Branch office near Winnetka Station.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND AUSTIN—Houses, modern, $3,000 to $6,500; any terms.
WEAGE & ROSE, 100 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—EVERYBODY SHOULD BUY FIVE or ten acres, subdivide, and name it for him or herself; I can sell it for you at $50 per rigin in this growing Chicago city; they ought to retail at $100 each.
NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, MASON CONcession, line Vera Cruz and Pacific railroad, 18th-mus Tamaulipas.
HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$50,000 CLEAR FARM FOR EQUITY in new, modern, and well located Chicago apartment property. Just finished, and fully rented at figures that will pay 10 per cent per annum net on $60,000. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st. Farm will be considered for part of above. Owners only. Call or address W. H. CALENDUFF & CO., 501 and 504 Inter Ocean Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN WESTERN LANDS in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas; want nothing but bargains; will pay cash; mail descriptions. ROE MARCUS HOBART, Phoenix Building, Minneapolis.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNimproved, for capital stock, corporation; first-class and 8 per cent income. Address E C 915, Tribune office.

WANTED—EQUITY IN FROM 2 TO 10 LOTS IN extension property in or near improved suburban. Address W 405, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL BUY EQUITIES IN GOOD farm lands; give particulars. W 749, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Illinois that you can exchange for a first mortgage and double your income from property? Address E C 917, Tribune office.

FINE LIKOT'S WHEAT AND STOCK FARM, 1635 acres, good buildings; will trade for small Illinois place. Address W 407, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING property for good real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE, COR. APARTMENTS—EQUITY, $38,000; give big bargain for clear city lots or old improved. Address W 410, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
From 4 TO 6 PER CENT.
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

$200 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMproved city or suburban property at 6 and 6 per cent; reasonable commission; special rates.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMproved city property and VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 3365 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
84 and 86 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES.

WANTED—PRIVATE PARTY TO TAKE UP building association loan of about $10,000; fine loan; prompt interest. Address Z 9 507, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $500, $600, $700, $800, $1,000, $1,400. Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 69 Dearborn-st. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN — FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP, SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest rates; no commission; pass upon security.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, Hyde Park; 5 and 6 per cent. 1230 La Salle, and Wilmette, O. F. GIBBS & CO.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made on Chicago real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; building loans made.
DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. Equitable Trust Co., 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved real estate; lowest rates; quick service; no delay. 1230 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
ROSE, GUILAR & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property; no delay.
A. H. ANDRUSS & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago; lowest rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED 6 PER CENT loans.
GARDNER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,000 AND UPWARDS AT low rate of interest. M. PETRIE, 118 Washington-st.

6 AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE WITH PRIvilege of prepayment at Chicago real estate loan office. SHULTZ & MOONEY, 324 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUND OF $100,000; MAY run 5 years.
GARDNER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT—ANY SUM on Chicago property; building loans made. EDWIN WARD & CO., 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 6% GOLD MORTGAGE, due 1902; interest payable semi-annually; will sell for 90 cents on the dollar. Address W 711, Tribune office.

WANTED—LARGE DEVELOPING COAL PROPerty; will handle on royalty. Address W 711, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGE FOR SALE—
ON WELL LOCATED, INCOME PAYING CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., drew papers and guarantees all titles.

Amount.	Time.	Rate.	Security.
$25,000	5 years	5% per cent	$72,000
15,000	10 yrs.	5 per cent	45,000
10,000	5 years	6½ per cent	25,000
8,000	5 years	6½ per cent	20,000
6,000	5 years	6½ per cent	15,000
3,000	5 years	6½ per cent	9,000
2,000	5 years	6½ per cent	6,000
2,000	5 years	6½ per cent	4,000

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.
Will mail memorandum on application.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney's fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice. With interest, principal, and taxes.
ROSE & COMPANY, 106 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS—LARGE FUNDS—ON CHICAGO AND suburban improved real estate; no commission; lowest current rates; sums of $1,000 and upwards; prompt action; our own money. Western Mutual Life Association, Home Office, 4th floor, 100 Washington-st.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in amounts of $500 and upwards without commission at 5 and 5½ per cent; give full particulars or no attention given. Address B V 342, Tribune office.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE LOANS—
LOWEST RATES; PROMPT SERVICE.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 96 La Salle-st.,
opposite City Hall.

WANTED—MONEY—1ST MORTGAGES; PRINcipals or their attorneys; $2,000, $7,500, $30,000. A. J. MONTAGUE, 825, 100 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after Oct. 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on September 15th, 1899, at three o'clock p. m., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

QUICK, CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO HIGHclass salaried people; no indorser or mortgage required; LOWEST TERMS; easy payments; questions answered cheerfully, and you will receive courteous treatment whether you borrow or not. A. J. BREWER & CO., Adams-st. east door, Dexter Building. OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 513. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
C. M. OHLSEN, Room 815, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOAN ON same; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6%. JOHN V. POX, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

CAPITALIST TO TAKE SALARIED POSITION of corporation; control of old established; extending its business. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 1059 Washington-boul. room 501.

MISS PADLON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2. Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO "HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE" AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS. AT LOWEST RATES.
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, vacant lots, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day your application and with us published. Your loans can be paid back in any installments that suit you, or weekly payments as you get your pay. We charge no commission, and will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.
West Side Branch office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
$100 for $5. | Room 75 Hartford Building
$50 for $2.50. | 140 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

$15 UP LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in weekly or monthly payments or just the interest. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount you get. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; business done quickly and quietly. Call and see us or write us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you. Low rates, honest dealing.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A LOAN on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up to $100, can have same by calling at 2d floor, 79 Dearborn-st., this kind of business done strictly confidential.
F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 804.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
167 W. Madison-st., Room 2,
Cor. Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY AND ARRANGE PAYMENTS TO BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
HOPKINS
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 204.
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
332 63D-ST.
[OVER POSTOFFICE.]

PLEASE
TAKE
NOTICE.
I will give my old customers and the honest public very low rates for money on furniture, pianos, etc., without delay or the nonsense that the one hundred line ad trusts go through. If you are loaning from 6 to 10 per cent and believe that all rates are 6 per cent, pay or no pay, that by work I take the goods, etc., at this rate, bring it to me; I will take up all loans, make your papers free, and discount their prices 20 per cent; all communications strictly private.
S. RICHARDSON,
142 LA SALLE-ST.,
ROOMS 1 AND 2,
OTIS BLOCK.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
184 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504,
FIFTH FLOOR, FORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
$10 UP. ALSO ENGLEWOOD
AND 87TH COMMERCIAL-AV.
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST RATES. I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LOANS FOR LONG TIME AND SO CAN GIVE YOU THE MONEY ON SHORT NOTICE.
NO DELAY. MADE AND NO CHARGES TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. CALL AND SEE ME. A. FRENCH, 128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 8.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, call on me. Five and ten is my motto. Time and payment to suit. ROOM 72, A. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 72.

LOANS ON FURNITURE OR ANY OTHER chattel security; private parlors. Does not leave house. F. O. WRIGHT, 325 First National Bank Bldg. 1st Dearborn-st.

MINES AND MINING.

CAPITAL WANTED FOR MINE HAVING ITS own mill; have vein, low grade; proposition: Colorado; can produce at once; world investigating. Address 1711 Tribune office.

WANTED—LARGE DEVELOPING COAL PROPerty; will handle on royalty. Address W 711, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BIG BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unequaled bargains we are offering in pianos here and elsewhere; pianos returned from rents.
Two Chickering uprights, $190 and $200; Simpson upright, $80; small Steinway upright, sheraton case, sugar mar, but in good condition, $225;

ALL WANT NEW AVENUE.

ORDINANCE FOR OGDEN EXTENSION TO BE LAID BEFORE COUNCIL.

Little Opposition to the Plan Develops at the Meeting of Supposed Objectors Called by City Officials—Many New Electric Lights Going in Service—North Clark Street Paving Delayed—City Employes Will Be Required to Wear Badges.

Expected opposition to the proposed extension of Ogden avenue to Lincoln Park failed to appear yesterday afternoon at the meeting in the Council Chamber, called by city officials and members of the Board of Local Improvements, and an ordinance will be sent to the Council to proceed with the improvement. All persons whose property was affected by the proposed extension had been notified to be present and it was to be a meeting of "objectors." During the entire proceeding, however, but three were found who protested.

Commissioner McGann presided, and stretched on a stand before him was a plat of the improvement thirty feet long. Commissioner McGann explained the improvement. He pointed out that the cost, as the extension is now planned, would be $1,800,000, the street being two and three-quarters miles long and eighty feet wide from building line to building line. He explained that 60 per cent of the street would have to come from property condemned, the remainder being taken up with street intersections.

Courts Will Spread Assessment.

As to the levying of the assessment, Secretary May of the Board of Local Improvements said:

"That is a question for the courts primarily. All we can say is that it will be spread over the territory benefited by the improvement. The greater amount of the tax, of course, will fall on those directly benefited. The remainder will be spread over districts indirectly benefited. How far it will extend I cannot tell. But it will be miles rather than blocks."

The People's Gaslight and Coke company objected to the improvement at this time, but, its attorney stated, objections would not be pressed if property-owners were unanimous.

The improvement will proceed from Randolph street and Ogden avenue to Green street and Chicago avenue. To avoid the expense of erecting viaducts and bridges Chicago avenue is to be used to Larrabee street and Larrabee street to Hobbie street. Then the line of the extension is used again to La Salle street and Germania place. To erect the portion omitted from the present plans would require $1,000,000. This part will be taken up later.

New Electric Street Lights.

The next two weeks over 1,000 new electric arc lights will be put in service in portions of the city which have been lighted by gas and gasoline. Twenty-six of the lamps will be turned on at once from the new Halsted street plant along the following streets:

Harrison, from Center avenue to Paulina.
Paulina, from Harrison to Madison.
Robey, from Madison to Harrison.

Lights will be turned on also in Robey street from Harrison to Twelfth, and in Wood from Taylor to Fourteenth. Next week will see the North Side lighted with 200 new lamps and later with 250 more. Eighty lights will be turned on by Wednesday in the following streets:

Belmont avenue, Halsted street to Ashland avenue.
Racine avenue, Wolfram street to Belmont avenue.
North Clark street, Belmont avenue to Evanston avenue.
Evanston avenue, North Clark street to Grace.

The new South Side lights will be placed in position later, as the new Englewood station will not be completed for two months.

North Clark Street Paving Delayed.

The County Court refused to allow the ordinance for the paving of North Clark street from Center street to Diversey avenue because of a technical objection to the petition. The work will be started over again, but it will be impossible to have the paving done this year.

City Employes Wear Badges.

Commissioner of Public Works McGann has issued orders that all officials in the employ of the department shall be required while on duty to wear a badge. The badge will be in the nature of a star with the seal of the city stamped upon it. The rule will be rigidly enforced. It will apply to all water meter readers, Street department employés, and men who come into contact with the people generally.

To Make Brokers Pay License.

City Collector Brandecker has begun a crusade against insurance, real estate, and other brokers for failure to obtain a city license. The following brokers were arrested and will appear this morning in the Harrison street police court:

D. J. Avery, 145 La Salle street.
H. J. Ransom, 91 Dearborn street.
J. M. Helwig, 88 Washington street.
J. C. Sampson, Tacoma Building.
Frank C. O'Day, Tacoma Building.
W. L. Peck, 145 La Salle street.

CALLS ITS SALESMEN HOME.

National Glass Company to Establish a Central Agency—Prices to Be Raised.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The table glass concerns, recently consolidated under the name of the National Glass company, have issued orders to their salesmen directing them to return home at once. It is said the trust will establish a central selling agency and do away with the services of several hundred commercial travelers. It is said that the National Glass company will withdraw all present quotations and issue a new price list which will be an advance over present prices. The trust was organized less than a week ago.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Chetlain—19893—Am. Ex. Nat. Bk. vs. Daniel Doyle; by dedt. $162.66.

Judge Tuthill—16503—Barnhart Bros. et al. vs. G. W. Nichols et al.; by dedt., $960.80.—19736—Jacob S. Beck vs. Edward Farr; by dedt. and speel. exn. sel. fa. to other defts., lv. to Edward S. Farr to intervene in 5 das.

Judge Clifford—141662—John R. Foulks et al. vs. C. C. & R. R. Co.; dis. as to corpn. defts n. c. ma, n. t. ovrrld. and judgt. $1,912.21. Appl. bond in 20 das. and bill in 30 da.

Decrees.

Judge Chetlain—2508—Steffs vs. Steffs; dec.—19661—Gorman Hosp. vs. Gilbert; def. dec.; satfd.—17697—Bucher vs. Sell; obls. to master's rep. to stand as dec.

Judge Tuthill—3410—Suddard vs. Ruble; def. dec.—Suddard vs. Wheeler; def. dec.—25706—Suddard vs. Clarke; def. dec.—192746—Garthwaite vs. Proby, by sett.; dec. satfd.—3058—Oakes Com. vs. Chandler; dec. sale.—3668—Beachman vs. Roth; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—8745—Stanton vs. Hoselan; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—8712—Stevens vs. Stevens; dec. sale; Schilling; final dec.—8812—Lewis vs. Sabin; dec.—8503—Wright vs. Wright; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1709—Myron W. Stanley; liabilities, $1,954; assets, $1,000; Henry Simon, attorney.

1710—Charles A. Neubert; liabilities, $2,240.04; assets, $200; Thomas M. Boynton, attorney.

1711—Peter L. Bodell; liabilities, $27,748.44; assets, $250.50; David P. Matchett, attorney.

1712—Otto J. Hoffman; liabilities, $11,194.65; assets, $100; Walter M. Harland, attorney.

1713—Philip T. Healy; liabilities, $550; assets, $100; James Hyland, attorney.

1714—Allie B. Tyler, Naperville, Ill.; liabilities, $687; assets, $50; John M. Raymond, attorney.

1715—Minnie Emma Hice, Aurora, Ill.; liabilities, $6,482.65; assets, $200.60; E. A. Knight, attorney.

1716—Frank Swan; liabilities, $4,782.20; assets, $2,000; E. A. Knight, attorney.

1717—Frank E. Preslo, Rockford, Ill.; liabilities, $1,797.31; assets, $50; E. A. Knight, attorney.

1718—Frank E. Preslo, Rockford, Ill.; liabilities, $2,000; assets, $1; E. A. Knight, attorney.

1719—W. A. Peterson, Rockford; liabilities, $1,800; assets, $200.50; E. A. Knight, attorney.

1720—Julia Stiles, Rockford; liabilities, $2,000.50; assets, none; E. A. Knight, attorney.

1721—Jens Jan Ostes; liabilities, $13,900; assets, $200; Adolph Marsh, attorney.

1722—Nils C. Dewey; liabilities, $55,265.50; assets, bdl. 60; George W. Brown, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuthill—Supreme court business.

Judge Chetlain—Common Law Court Room No. 2—Call, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,